

COTY

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ANNUAL REPORT

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

- ☒ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2026**
- OR**
- ☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM TO
COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 001-35964**

COTY INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	13-3823358 (I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)
350 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY (Address of principal executive offices)	10118 (Zip Code)

(212) 389-7300

Registrant's telephone number, including area code

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT:

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Trading symbol</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Class A Common Stock, \$0.01 par value	COTY	The New York Stock Exchange

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(g) OF THE ACT:

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☒	Accelerated filer ☐
Non-accelerated filer ☐	Smaller reporting company ☐
	Emerging growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☒

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b). ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

As of December 31, 2025, the aggregate market value of the registrant's Class A Common Stock held by non-affiliates was \$1.1 billion based on the number of shares held by non-affiliates as of December 31, 2025 and the last reported sale price of the registrant's Class A Common Stock on December 31, 2025.

At August 12, 2026, 880,686,464 shares of the registrant's Class A Common Stock, \$0.01 par value were outstanding.

COTY INC.
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Forward-looking Statements

Certain statements in this Form 10-K are “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“Exchange Act”), Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (“Securities Act”), and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (“PSLRA”). These forward-looking statements reflect our current views with respect to, among other things, strategic planning, targets and outlook for future reporting periods (including the extent and timing of revenue, expense and profit trends and changes in operating cash flows and cash flows from operating activities and investing activities, as well as the Company’s expectations for the timing, scope and impact of the exit from the Gucci Beauty license), the Company’s future operations and strategy (including the ongoing refinement and implementation and related impact of its global business strategies), the Company’s plans to evaluate its central organization, manufacturing and asset base, and certain market structures to adjust its scope and size for its future business, the Company’s ongoing and future cost efficiency, optimization and restructuring initiatives and programs (including plans to develop a significant fixed-cost savings plan in connection with the exit from the Gucci Beauty license), the ongoing strategic review of the Company’s consumer beauty business, including its mass color cosmetics business and associated brands and the Company’s distinct Brazil business comprised of local Brazilian brands, the timing and outcome of such strategic review and any transactions related thereto, use of proceeds from any such transactions, expectations and/or plans with respect to joint ventures, the timing and size of any future distribution related to the Wella Distribution Rights (as defined below), the Company’s capital allocation strategy and payment of dividends (including suspension of dividend payments and the duration thereof and any plans to resume cash dividends on common stock or to continue to pay dividends in cash on preferred stock) and expectations for stock repurchases or investments, plans and expectations with respect to licenses and/or portfolio changes, product launches, relaunched or rebranding (including the expected timing or impact thereof), plans for strengthening presence in certain categories, markets and channels, expectations for the impact, costs, timing and outcome of any future divestitures, expectations for synergies, savings, performance, cost, timing and integration of any future acquisitions, expectations for future cash flows, liquidity and borrowing capacity (including any refinancing or deleveraging activities), timing and size of cash outflows and debt deleveraging, the timing and magnitude of any “true-up” payments in connection with our forward repurchase contracts and plans for the settlement of such contracts, the timing and extent of any future impairments, and synergies, savings, impact, cost and timing of the Company’s ongoing refinement and implementation of its global business strategies (including operational and organizational structure changes, operational execution and simplification initiatives, fixed cost reduction plans, continued process improvements and supply chain changes), the expected impact of geopolitical risks including the ongoing war in Ukraine and/or the war in the Middle East on our business operations, sales outlook and strategy, expectations regarding the impact of tariffs (including magnitude, scope and timing) and plans to manage such impact, expectations of the impact of inflationary pressures and the timing, magnitude and impact of pricing actions to offset inflationary costs, expectations regarding economic conditions in Asia, consumer purchasing trends including in travel retail channels in the region and the related impact on sales, the expected impact of global supply chain challenges and/or inflationary pressures (including as a result of the war in Ukraine and/or the war in the Middle East (including the expected impact of elevated Brent crude oil prices), or due to a change in tariffs or trade policy impacting raw materials), expectations regarding future service levels, inventory levels and excess and obsolescence trends (including as a result of our Coty.Curated framework), the expected impact, cost, timing and implementation of e-commerce and digital initiatives, expectations regarding the expanded use of artificial intelligence (“AI”) and advanced analytics in the Company’s operations and the timing and impact thereof, the expected impact, cost, timing and implementation of sustainability initiatives (including progress, plans, goals and our ability to achieve sustainability targets), and the priorities of senior management. These forward-looking statements are generally identified by words or phrases, such as “anticipate”, “are going to”, “estimate”, “plan”, “project”, “expect”, “believe”, “intend”, “foresee”, “forecast”, “will”, “may”, “should”, “outlook”, “continue”, “temporary”, “target”, “aim”, “potential”, “goal” and similar words or phrases. These statements are based on certain assumptions and estimates that we consider reasonable, but are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control, which could cause actual events or results (including our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and prospects) to differ materially from such statements, including risks and uncertainties relating to:

- our ability to successfully implement our strategic priorities (including leveraging our leadership position and capabilities in global fragrances to fuel strong expansion and strengthen our presence in a limited number of structurally profitable and growing beauty categories and geographic markets at scale), achieve the benefits contemplated by our long-term objectives (including value creation, growth, profitability and debt deleveraging), and compete effectively in the beauty industry, in each case within the expected time frame or at all;
- our ability to anticipate, gauge and respond to market trends and consumer preferences, which may change rapidly, and the market acceptance of new products, including new products in our prestige fragrance and prestige cosmetics portfolios, any relaunched or rebranded products and the anticipated costs and discounting associated with such relaunched and rebrands, and consumer receptiveness to our current and future marketing philosophy and consumer engagement activities (including digital marketing and media), and our ability to effectively manage our production and inventory levels in response to demand;

- use of estimates and assumptions in preparing our financial statements, including with regard to revenue recognition, income taxes (including the expected timing and amount of the release of any tax valuation allowance), the assessment of goodwill, other intangible and long-lived assets for impairments, and the market value of inventory;
- the impact of any future impairments;
- managerial, transformational, operational, regulatory, legal and financial risks, including diversion of management attention to and management of cash flows, expenses and costs associated with our transformation agenda, our global business strategies, the management of our strategic partnerships, the strategic review of our consumer beauty business, and future strategic initiatives, and, in particular, our ability to manage and execute many initiatives simultaneously including any resulting complexity, employee attrition or diversion of resources;
- the timing, costs and impacts of divestitures and the amount and use of proceeds from any such transactions;
- future divestitures and the impact thereof on, and future acquisitions, new licenses and joint ventures and the integration thereof with, our business, operations, systems, financial data and culture and the ability to realize synergies, manage supply chain challenges and other business disruptions, reduce costs (including through our cash efficiency initiatives), avoid liabilities and realize potential efficiencies and benefits (including through our restructuring initiatives or current or future fixed-cost savings plans) at the levels and at the costs and within the time frames contemplated or at all;
- increased competition, consolidation among retailers, shifts in consumers' preferred distribution and marketing channels (including to digital and prestige channels), distribution and shelf-space resets or reductions, compression of go-to-market cycles, changes in product and marketing requirements by retailers, reductions in retailer inventory levels and order lead-times or changes in purchasing patterns, impact from public health events on retail revenues, and other changes in the retail, e-commerce and wholesale environment in which we do business and sell our products and our ability to respond to such changes (including our ability to expand our digital, direct-to-consumer and e-commerce capabilities within contemplated timeframes or at all);
- our and our joint ventures', business partners' and licensors' abilities to obtain, maintain and protect the intellectual property used in our and their respective businesses, protect our and their respective reputations (including those of our and their executives or influencers) and public goodwill, and defend claims by third parties for infringement of intellectual property rights;
- any change to our capital allocation and/or cash management priorities, including any change in our dividend policy and any change in our stock repurchase plans;
- any unanticipated problems, liabilities or integration or other challenges associated with a past or future acquired business, joint ventures or strategic partnerships, which could result in increased risk or new, unanticipated or unknown liabilities, including with respect to environmental, competition and other regulatory, compliance or legal matters, and specifically in connection with our strategic partnerships, risks related to the entry into a new distribution channel, the potential for channel conflict, risks of retaining customers and key employees, difficulties of integration (or the risks associated with limiting integration) and management of the partnerships, our relationships with our strategic partners, our ability to protect trademarks and brand names, litigation, investigations by governmental authorities, and changes in law, regulations and policies that affect the business or products of our strategic partnerships, including the risk that direct selling laws and regulations may be modified, interpreted or enforced in a manner that results in a negative impact to the business model, revenue, sales force or business of any of our strategic partnerships;
- our international operations and joint ventures, including enforceability and effectiveness of our joint venture agreements and reputational, compliance, regulatory, economic and foreign political risks, including difficulties and costs associated with maintaining compliance with a broad variety of complex local and international regulations;
- our dependence on certain licenses (especially in the fragrance category) and our ability to renew expiring licenses on favorable terms or at all;
- our dependence on entities performing outsourced functions, including outsourcing of distribution functions, and third-party manufacturers, logistics and supply chain suppliers, and other suppliers, including third-party software providers, web-hosting and e-commerce providers;
- administrative, product development and other difficulties in meeting the expected timing of market expansions, product launches, and re-launches and marketing efforts, including in connection with new products in our skincare and prestige cosmetics portfolios;

- changes in the demand for our products due to declining or depressed global or regional economic conditions, and declines in consumer confidence or spending, whether related to the economy (such as austerity measures, tax increases, high fuel costs, or higher unemployment), wars and other hostilities and armed conflicts, natural or other disasters, weather, pandemics, security concerns, terrorist attacks or other factors;
- global political and/or economic uncertainties, disruptions or major regulatory or policy changes, and/or the enforcement thereof that affect our business, financial performance, operations or products, including the impact of the war in Ukraine and any escalation or expansion thereof, war in the Middle East and any escalation or expansion thereof, the current administration in the U.S. and related changes to regulatory and trade policies, changes in the U.S. tax code and/or tax regulations in other jurisdictions where we operate (including implementation of the global minimum corporate tax (part of the “Pillar Two Model Rules”) that may impact our tax liability in the European Union (“EU”)), and recent changes and future changes in tariffs, retaliatory or trade protection measures, trade policies and other international trade regulations in the U.S., the EU, and Asia and in other regions where we operate (and our ability to manage the impact of such changes), potential regulatory limits on payment terms in the EU, future changes in sanctions regulations, recent and future changes in regulations impacting the beauty industry, including regulatory measures addressing products, formulations, raw materials and packaging, and recent and future regulatory measures restricting or otherwise impacting the use of web sites, mobile applications or social media platforms that we use in connection with our digital marketing and e-commerce activities;
- currency exchange rate volatility and currency devaluation and/or inflation, including the impact of elevated oil prices;
- the impact of ongoing wars and geo-political uncertainty on capital markets and the related impact on our ability to refinance outstanding debt at favorable rates;
- our ability to implement and maintain pricing actions to effectively mitigate increased costs and inflationary pressures, and the reaction of customers or consumers to such pricing actions;
- the number, type, outcomes (by judgment, order or settlement) and costs of current or future legal, compliance, tax, regulatory or administrative proceedings, investigations and/or litigation, including product liability cases (including asbestos and talc-related litigation for which indemnities and/or insurance may not be available), distributor or licensor litigation, and compliance, litigation or investigations relating to our joint ventures or strategic partnerships;
- our ability to manage seasonal factors and other variability and to anticipate future business trends and needs;
- disruptions in the availability and distribution of raw materials and components needed to manufacture our products, and our ability to effectively manage our production and inventory levels in response to supply challenges;
- disruptions in operations, sales and in other areas, including due to disruptions in our supply chain, restructurings and other business alignment activities, manufacturing or information technology systems, labor disputes, extreme weather and natural disasters, impact from public health events, the outbreak of war or hostilities (including the war in Ukraine and war in the Middle East and any escalation or expansion thereof), the impact of global supply chain challenges or other disruptions in the international flow of goods (including disruptions arising from the closure of strategic airspaces or critical maritime routes or from changing tariff scenarios), and the impact of such disruptions on our ability to generate profits, stabilize or grow revenues or cash flows, comply with our contractual obligations and accurately forecast demand and supply needs and/or future results;
- our ability to adapt our business to address climate change concerns, including through the implementation of new or unproven technologies or processes, and to respond to increasing governmental and regulatory measures relating to environmental, social and governance matters, including expanding mandatory and voluntary reporting, diligence and disclosure, as well as new taxes (including on energy and plastic), new diligence requirements and the impact of such measures or processes on our costs, business operations and strategy;
- restrictions imposed on us through our license agreements, credit facilities and senior unsecured bonds or other material contracts, our ability to generate cash flow to repay, refinance or recapitalize debt and otherwise comply with our debt instruments, and changes in the manner in which we finance our debt and future capital needs;
- increasing dependency on information technology, including as a result of expanded use of AI and advanced analytics in our operations as well as remote working practices, and our ability or the ability of any of the third-party service providers we use to support our business, to protect against service interruptions, data corruption, cyber-based attacks or network security breaches, including ransomware attacks, costs and timing of implementation and effectiveness of any upgrades or other changes to information technology systems, and the cost of compliance or our failure to comply with any privacy or data security laws (including the European Union General Data Protection Regulation (the “GDPR”), the California Consumer Privacy Act and similar state laws, the Brazil General Data Protection Law, and

the China Data Security Law and Personal Information Protection Law) or to protect against theft of customer, employee and corporate sensitive information;

- our ability to attract and retain key personnel and the impact of senior management transitions;
- the distribution and sale by third parties of counterfeit and/or gray market versions of our products;
- the impact of our ongoing strategic transformation agenda and continued process improvements on our relationships with key customers and suppliers and certain material contracts;
- our relationship with JAB Beauty B.V., as our majority stockholder, and its affiliates, and any related conflicts of interest or litigation;
- our relationship with KKR, whose affiliates are investors in Rainbow JVCO LTD and subsidiaries (together, “Wella” or the “Wella Company”) following the sale of a majority stake in our Professional and Retail Hair business, including the Wella, Clairol, OPI and ghd brands (together, the “Wella Business”) and the subsequent sale of our remaining Wella stake, any related conflicts of interest or litigation, and the timing and terms of any future sale or initial public offering of Wella;
- future sales of a significant number of shares by our majority stockholder or the perception that such sales could occur; and
- other factors described elsewhere in this document and in documents that we file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) from time to time.

When used in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the term “includes” and “including” means, unless the context otherwise indicates, including without limitation. More information about potential risks and uncertainties that could affect our business and financial results is included under the heading “Risk Factors” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and other periodic reports we have filed and may file with the SEC from time to time.

All forward-looking statements made in this document are qualified by these cautionary statements. These forward-looking statements are made only as of the date of this document, and we do not undertake any obligation, other than as may be required by applicable law, to update or revise any forward-looking or cautionary statements to reflect changes in assumptions, the occurrence of events, unanticipated or otherwise, or changes in future operating results over time or otherwise.

Comparisons of results for current and any prior periods are not intended to express any future trends or indications of future performance unless expressed as such, and should only be viewed as historical data.

Cautionary Note Regarding Sustainability Information

This Form 10-K and our website “www.coty.com/sustainability/esg-reporting-hub” contain information about our social impact and sustainability goals, targets, initiatives, commitments, and activities. These efforts involve certain risks and uncertainties, such as changes in our business (e.g., acquisitions, divestitures, or new manufacturing or distribution locations), the standards by which achievement is measured, the assumptions underlying a particular goal or matter, and our ability to accurately report particular information. Actual results could differ materially from our stated goals or the results we expect. Changing circumstances, including evolving expectations for social impact and sustainability generally or to specific focus areas or changes in standards or the way progress or achievement is measured, may lead to adjustments in, or the discontinuation of, our pursuit of, certain goals, commitments, or initiatives. Moreover, the standards by which social impact and sustainability efforts and related matters are measured are developing and evolving, and certain areas are based on assumptions. The standards and assumptions could change over time. The selection by management of alternative acceptable measurements could have resulted in materially different amounts or sustainability metrics reported by the Company. In addition, statements made about our Company, business, or efforts may not apply to all business units (e.g., ones that were more recently acquired).

Our disclosure concerning these matters, including our Beauty that Lasts Sustainability Report and other disclosures on these topics, may use certain terms that third parties refer to as “material” in connection with certain social impact and sustainability matters. Used in the context of our disclosure and our Beauty that Lasts Sustainability Report, however, these terms are distinct from, and should not be confused with, the terms “material” and “materiality” as defined by, or construed in accordance with, securities or other laws and regulations. Therefore, matters considered to be material for purposes of our Beauty that Lasts Sustainability Report may not be considered material in the context of our financial statements, reports with the SEC, or our other public statements, and the inclusion of information on our website or in our Beauty that Lasts Sustainability Report is not an indication that such information is necessarily material to the Company in those contexts.

Our disclosure concerning these matters, including our Beauty that Lasts Sustainability Report, includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the PSLRA, including statements regarding our social impact and sustainability goals, targets, initiatives, commitments, and activities, as well as our future operations and long-term strategy.

Although we believe that our expectations are based on reasonable assumptions within the bounds of our knowledge of our business and operations, we cannot assure that actual results or outcomes will not differ materially from any future results or outcomes expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements relating to sustainability. Forward-looking statements relating to sustainability include all statements that do not relate solely to historical or current facts and involve a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other important factors such as those described under the heading “Risk Factors” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and other periodic reports we have filed and may file with the SEC from time to time.

These forward-looking statements relating to sustainability are made only as of the date of this document, and we do not undertake any obligation, other than as may be required by applicable law, to update or revise any forward-looking or cautionary statements to reflect changes in assumptions, the occurrence of events, unanticipated or otherwise, or changes in future operating results over time or otherwise. In addition, we assume no responsibility to update the information contained on our website or in our Beauty that Lasts Sustainability Report or to continue to report any information.

Industry, Ranking and Market Data

Unless otherwise indicated, information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K concerning our industry and the markets in which we operate, including our general expectations about our industry, market position, market opportunity and market size, is based on data from various sources including internal data and estimates as well as third party sources widely available to the public such as independent industry publications, government publications, reports by market research firms or other published independent sources and on our assumptions based on that data and other similar sources. We did not fund and are not otherwise affiliated with the third party sources that we cite. Industry publications and other published sources generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from third-party sources believed to be reliable. Internal data and estimates are based upon information obtained from trade and business organizations and other contacts in the markets in which we operate and management’s understanding of industry conditions, and such information has not been verified by any independent sources. This data involves a number of assumptions and limitations, and you are cautioned not to give undue weight to such estimates. While we believe the market, industry and other information included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K to be the most recently available and to be generally reliable, such information is inherently imprecise and we have not independently verified any third-party information or verified that more recent information is not available.

Our fiscal year ends on June 30. Unless otherwise noted, any reference to a year preceded by the word “fiscal” refers to the fiscal year ended June 30 of that year. For example, references to “fiscal 2026” refer to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026. Any reference to a year not preceded by “fiscal” refers to a calendar year.

PART I

Item 1. *Business.*

Overview

Founded in 1904, Coty Inc. is one of the world's largest beauty companies with an iconic portfolio of brands across fragrance, color cosmetics, and skin and body care.

We have been engaged in the process of strategic planning and portfolio assessment designed to position the Company for consistent, profitable growth. In September 2025, we announced a strategic review of the Company's consumer beauty business, including its mass color cosmetics business and associated brands and the Company's distinct Brazil business comprised of local Brazilian brands. In January 2026, Markus Strobel was appointed as our Executive Chairman and Interim Chief Executive Officer, and in March 2026, the Company's Board of Directors appointed five new independent directors. While our long-term objectives remain focused on value creation, growth, profitability, and deleveraging, our Interim CEO continues to conduct a comprehensive review of the business to assess opportunities to enhance performance, strengthen competitive positioning, and improve execution across key areas. We are focused on leveraging our leadership position and capabilities in global fragrances to fuel expansion. We will continue strengthening our presence in a limited number of structurally profitable and growing beauty categories, in growth channels such as e-commerce and the Travel Retail channel, all while continuing to deliver against our key sustainability priorities. We have sharpened our priorities to capitalize on structural tailwinds in the fragrance market, while responding to recent performance challenges. Through our Coty.Curated strategic framework, we are focused on fewer, bigger and better initiatives, greater marketing sufficiency, improved supply reliability, stronger consumer engagement and advocacy, and more productive innovation and portfolio choices. In both Prestige and Consumer Beauty, we are focused on returning to market share growth, accelerating data-driven operations powered by AI, and improving our advocacy capability and execution. We are also evaluating our central organization, manufacturing and asset base, and certain market structures to adjust our scope and size for our future business.

All dollar amounts in the following discussion are in millions of United States ("U.S.") dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

Segments

Operating and reportable segments (referred to as "segments") reflect the way the Company is managed and for which separate financial information is available and evaluated regularly by the Company's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") in deciding how to allocate resources and assess performance. The Company has designated its Interim Chief Executive Officer as the CODM.

For segment financial information and information about our long-lived assets, see Note 3— Segment Reporting in the notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Brands

The following chart reflects our iconic brand portfolio:

Consumer Beauty	Prestige
Adidas	Burberry
David Beckham	Calvin Klein
Bozzano*	Chloe
Bourjois*	Davidoff
Bruno Banani	Escada*
CoverGirl*	Etro
Jovan*	Gucci
LeGer by Lena Gercke	Hugo Boss
Max Factor*	Infiniment Coty Paris*
Mexx	Jil Sander
Monange*	Joop!*
Nautica	Kylie Cosmetics by Kylie Jenner
Paixao*	Lancaster*
Rimmel*	Marc Jacobs
Risque*	philosophy*
Sally Hansen*	Tiffany & Co.
Vera Wang	

* Indicates an owned beauty brand.

Marketing

We have a diverse portfolio of brands, some owned and some licensed, and we employ different engagement models to create a distinct image and personality suited to each brand's equity, distribution, product focus and consumer base. For our licensed brands, we work with licensors to promote brand image. Each of our brands is promoted with logos, packaging and advertising designed to enhance the image and the uniqueness of each brand. We manage our creative marketing work through a combination of our in-house teams and external agencies that design and produce the sales materials, social media strategies, advertisements and packaging for products in each brand.

We promote our brands through various channels to reach and engage beauty consumers to build brand awareness, affinity and loyalty, through traditional media, through in-store displays, on digital and social media, and through collaborations, product placements and events. In addition, we seek editorial coverage for products and brands in both traditional media and digital and social media to drive influencer amplification and to build brand equity. We are focused on accelerating our digital advocacy strategy to amplify our brand and product innovations, leverage consumer analytics and insights, and improve the return on investment of our marketing activities. We leverage our relationships with celebrities, influencers and brand ambassadors to endorse certain of our products, and we seek to attract and engage existing and new consumers through buzz-worthy activations, unexpected creativity and unique collaborations. Our marketing efforts also benefit from cooperative advertising programs with retailers, often in connection with in-store marketing activities that aim to engage consumers through sampling and "gift-with-purchase" programs designed to stimulate product trials.

We have dedicated marketing and sales forces in most of our significant markets. These teams leverage local insights to strategically promote our brands and product offerings and tailor our creative marketing to fit local tastes and resonate with consumers most effectively.

We utilize in-depth brand and market data analytics to develop branding, merchandising and marketing execution strategies to maximize the consumer experience and build a better business. We have implemented artificial intelligence ("AI") tools to power our media allocation models and support content creation and optimization, including search engine optimization copy

generation and translation, to improve efficiency and reach of our marketing campaigns. We are also deploying improvements across touchpoints to drive generative engine optimization, to strengthen our brands' visibility and recommendations by top AI platforms.

Distribution Channels and Retail Sales

We market, sell and distribute our products in approximately 122 countries and territories, with dedicated local sales forces in most of our significant markets. We have a balanced multi-channel distribution strategy which complements our product categories. Our mass beauty brands are primarily sold through hypermarkets, supermarkets, drug stores and pharmacies, mid-tier department stores, traditional food and drug retailers, and dedicated e-commerce retailers. The prestige products are primarily sold through prestige retailers, including perfumeries, department stores, e-retailers, direct-to-consumer websites and duty-free shops. We continue to focus on expanding our e-commerce and direct-to-consumer channels. We also sell our products through third-party distributors. In fiscal 2026, no retailer accounted for more than 10% of our global net revenues; however, certain retailers accounted for more than 10% of net revenues within certain geographic markets and segments.

Innovation

Innovation is a pillar of our business. We innovate through brand-building and new product lines, as well as through new technology. Our research and development teams, which include scientists, engineers, analysts, and other specialists involved in product and packaging innovation, work with our marketing and operations teams to identify recent trends and consumer needs and to bring products quickly to market.

We are continuously innovating to increase our sales by elevating our digital presence, including e-commerce and digital, social media and influencer marketing designed to build brand equity and consumer engagement. We have also focused our efforts on meeting evolving consumer shopping preferences and behaviors, both on-line and in-store. We have introduced new ways to customize the consumer experience, including using AI-powered tools to provide personalized advice on selecting and using products, and augmented reality tools that invite customers to virtually try products with curated looks, tutorials and product recommendations.

In addition, we continuously seek to improve our products through research and development. Our basic and applied research groups, which conduct longer-term and "blue sky" research, seek to develop proprietary new technologies for first-to-market products and for improving existing products. This research and development is done both internally and through affiliations with various universities, technical centers, supply partners, industry associations and technical associations. A number of our products incorporate patented, patent-pending or proprietary technology. In addition, several of our products and/or packaging for our products are covered by design rights protections.

Our principal research and development centers are located in the U.S. and Europe, with global centers of excellence for fragrance (Switzerland), skincare (Monaco), body care (Brazil) and cosmetics (U.S.). See "Item 2. Properties."

We do not perform, nor do we commission any third parties on our behalf, to perform testing of our products or ingredients on animals except where required by law. In the few jurisdictions requiring animal testing, we actively apply for exemptions and work with local authorities and organizations to authorize alternative methods of product testing.

Supply Chain

During fiscal year 2026, we continued to manufacture and package approximately 81% of our products, primarily in facilities located in the United States, Brazil and various countries in Europe. We recognize the importance of our employees at our manufacturing facilities and have in place programs designed to ensure operating safely. In addition, we implement programs designed to ensure that our manufacturing and distribution facilities comply with applicable environmental rules and regulations, as well as initiatives to support our sustainability goals. To capitalize on innovation and other supply chain benefits, we continue to utilize a network of third-party manufacturers on a global basis who produce approximately 19% of our finished products.

The principal raw materials used in the manufacture of our products are primarily essential oils, alcohols and specialty chemicals. The essential oils in our fragrance products are generally sourced from fragrance houses. As a result, we realize material cost savings and benefits from the technology, innovation and resources provided by these fragrance houses.

We purchase the raw materials for all our products from various third parties. We also purchase packaging components that are manufactured to our design specifications. We collaborate with our suppliers to meet our stringent design and creative criteria. We believe that we currently have adequate sources of supply for all our products. We review our supplier base periodically with the specific objectives of improving quality, increasing innovation and speed-to-market, ensuring supply sufficiency and reducing costs.

We have experienced disruptions in our supply chain from time to time, including in connection with our past restructuring efforts and, more recently due to global supply disruptions, and we work to anticipate and respond to actual and potential

disruptions. In light of these challenges, we are continually benchmarking the performance of our supply chain, and we augment our supply base, adjust our distribution networks and manufacturing footprint, enhance our forecasting and planning capabilities and adjust our inventory strategy based upon the changing needs of the business. We have begun to implement advanced digital solutions to streamline and enhance our supply chain operation, including AI and machine learning tools for demand planning, and continue to explore options to further optimize our supply chain operations. We established a global supply chain hub in Barcelona to drive efficiencies to improve service levels, inventory management and carbon impact, and we will continue to evaluate our full manufacturing and sourcing ecosystem to enable the delivery of consistent improvement in costs of goods sold.

Competition

There is significant and increasing competition within each market where our products are sold. We compete against manufacturers and marketers of beauty products, salon professional nail products and personal care products. In addition to the established multinational brands against which we compete, small targeted niche brands continue to enter the beauty market. We also have competition from private label products sold by retailers.

We believe that we compete primarily on the basis of perceived value, including pricing and innovation, product efficacy, service to the consumer, promotional activities, advertising, special events, new product introductions, e-commerce initiatives, direct sales and other activities (including influencers) and the ability to effectively leverage existing and emerging digital technologies, such as AI and data analytics, to gain more commercial insights and develop relevant marketing concepts and advertising to reach consumers. It is difficult for us to predict the timing, scale and effectiveness of our competitors' actions in these areas or the timing and impact of new entrants into the marketplace. For additional risks associated with our competitive position, see "Risk Factors—*The beauty industry is highly competitive, and if we are unable to compete effectively, our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operation could suffer*".

Intellectual Property

We generally own or license the trademark rights in key sales countries in Trademark International Class 3 (covering cosmetics and perfumery) for use in connection with our brands. When we license trademark rights we generally enter into long-term licenses, and we are generally the exclusive trademark licensee for all Class 3 trademarks as used in connection with our products. We or our licensors, as the case may be, actively protect the trademarks used in our principal products in the U.S. and significant markets worldwide. We consider the protection of our trademarks to be essential to our business.

A number of our products also incorporate patented, patent-pending or proprietary technology in their respective formulations and/or packaging, and in some cases our product packaging is subject to copyright, trade dress or design protection. While we consider our patents and copyrights, and the protection thereof, to be important, no single patent or copyright, or group of related patents or copyrights, is material to the conduct of our business.

As of June 30, 2026, we maintained 22 brand licenses. Products representing 48% of our fiscal 2026 net revenues are manufactured and marketed under brands owned by us or under licenses which are effectively perpetual. Products representing 37% of our fiscal 2026 sales are under exclusive license agreements granted to us for use on a worldwide and/or regional basis with a remaining duration spanning from 6 to 24 years. In addition, approximately 66% of our fiscal 2026 net revenues were attributable to our Prestige segment, of which approximately 85% was from our top seven Prestige brands.

Our licenses impose obligations and restrictions on us that we believe are common to many licensing relationships in the beauty industry, such as paying annual royalties on net sales of the licensed products, maintaining the quality of the licensed products and the image of the applicable trademarks, achievement of minimum sales levels, promotion of sales and qualifications and behavior of our suppliers, distributors and retailers. We believe that we are currently in material compliance with the terms of our material brand license agreements.

Our license agreements have an average duration of approximately 24 years. Most brand licenses have renewal options for one or more terms, which can range from two to ten years. Certain brand licenses provide for automatic extensions, so long as minimum annual royalty payments are made, while renewal of others is contingent upon attaining specified sales levels or upon agreement of the licensor. Other than Gucci Beauty, our top seven Prestige licenses have a remaining durations spanning from approximately 6 to 15 years, or perpetual. In July 2026, we agreed to transition the Gucci Beauty license back to Kering one year prior to its originally scheduled expiration, in exchange for cash proceeds. Pursuant to the terms of the Termination Agreement, Coty will continue to operate the Gucci Beauty brand through at least June 30, 2027. For additional risks associated with our licensing arrangements, see "Risk Factors—*Our brand licenses may be terminated if specified conditions are not met, and we may not be able to renew expiring licenses on favorable terms or at all*" and "Risk Factors—*Our failure to protect our reputation, or the failure of our brand partners or licensors to protect their reputations, could have a material adverse effect on our brand images*".

Human Capital

Workforce. As of June 30, 2026, we had approximately 11,335 employees in over 37 countries. In addition, we typically employ a large number of seasonal contractors during our peak manufacturing and promotional season.

Our employees in the U.S. are not covered by collective bargaining agreements. Our employees in certain countries in Europe are subject to works council arrangements and collective bargaining agreements. We have not experienced a material strike or work stoppage in the U.S. or any other country where we have a significant number of employees.

Our employees are a key source of competitive advantage and their actions, guided by our Code of Conduct and our global compliance program, *Behave Beautifully*, are critical to the long-term success of our business. We recognize the importance of our employees to our business and believe our relationship with our employees is satisfactory.

Environmental, Social and Governance

Our sustainability framework, *Beauty That Lasts*, is a multi-pillared strategy which aims to contribute to a more sustainable and inclusive future. We focus on three pillars: Beauty of our Planet, Beauty of our People and Governed Beautifully, while the Beauty of our Products sits at heart of everything we do.

We report annually on our progress towards our sustainability targets through a separate sustainability report, and, due to our dual-listing in France, publish a report in accordance with the E.U. Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (“CSRD”). Our sustainability reports and other information on our sustainability initiatives and achievements are available on our website. Changing circumstances, including evolving expectations for sustainability, or changes in standards and the way progress is measured, may lead to adjustments in, or the discontinuation of, our pursuit of certain goals, commitments, or initiatives (see additional discussion in “Forward-looking Statements—Cautionary Note Regarding Sustainability Information”). The content of our sustainability reports and information on our website are not incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K or in any other report or document we file with the SEC.

Governed Beautifully

At Coty, we believe that sustainability needs to be integrated into the business, with each area of impact led by the relevant business functions. The Executive Committee (“EC”) and Senior Leadership Team (“SLT”) are responsible for the development of strategy, targets and driving progress for their respective material topics. The global Sustainability Office develops the transversal sustainability strategy and is responsible for ESG reporting and governance, under the oversight of the Chief Scientific & Sustainability Officer. The Sustainability Office provides formal updates to both the EC and the Board at least once a year. Our Board provides oversight, including through its committees.

The Sustainability Office and our business leaders work to drive change and lead our reporting and due diligence efforts. Our Sustainability Office also works closely with Coty’s brands and external partners to implement, evolve, and communicate *Beauty That Lasts*.

To enable our sustainability strategy to reflect our impact, the views of our stakeholders, and the risks and opportunities sustainability issues have for our business, in fiscal 2026, we refreshed our double materiality assessment in line with European Sustainability Reporting Standards (“ESRS”) guidance. Our identified material topics will guide our program and inform our future reporting.

Governed Beautifully also means conducting business ethically and responsibly. Our global compliance program, ‘Behave Beautifully,’ is designed to detect and prevent unlawful behavior and promote a culture of ethical business practice. We also expect our suppliers to implement responsible practices and aim to manage any negative environmental, social, or economic impacts through our Code of Conduct for Business Partners, supplier assessments and ethical sourcing practices. In fiscal 2026, we launched our new supplier program, Coty.Alliance, to enable more intentional partnerships with suppliers that support our performance priorities and align with our sustainability standards.

The Beauty of Our Planet

Conserving and protecting the natural environment is a vital part of our responsibility as a business. We are committed to minimizing the environmental impact of our operations.

In fiscal 2026, the Science Based Targets initiative validated Coty’s net-zero commitment for fiscal 2050 under the Net-Zero Standard. This approval confirms that Coty’s near- and long-term goals align with the latest climate science, supporting global efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C. We also updated our near-term Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction goal and reaffirmed our Scope 3 emissions target.

We continue to focus on the implementation of these targets with the development of operational plans. We are currently implementing our climate strategy focusing on areas: packaging, formula, sourcing, transportation, media, merchandising and the impact of our own operations.

Our products have an important role to play in building a sustainable future for the beauty sector. We are changing the way we design, formulate and manufacture in order to minimize our environmental impact and create innovative products. We continue to assess the carbon impact of our new product launches using an internal scoring methodology.

Packaging contributes to our environmental footprint. We measure our progress against existing packaging targets and implement principles from the Ellen MacArthur Foundation (“EMF”) Network. In fiscal 2026, we also joined the EMF 2030 Plastics Agenda for Business.

Our environmental efforts were recognized in the CPD Climate Change disclosure, with our score upgraded to A from A-, placing Coty on the A-List. We continue to evaluate and modify our processes and activities to further limit our impact on the environment as we implement our sustainability strategy.

The Beauty of Our People

We are committed to playing our part in creating an inclusive business and society and helping to build a beauty industry that respects and protects human rights across the value chain.

We celebrate the beauty of our people and aspire to build a workplace where all employees are welcome and included. We recognize the importance of diverse leadership and perspectives. We are committed to paying equitably for similar roles and performance, regardless of gender, and report our progress in our annual sustainability report.

We continue to focus on the development of our associates to foster their career growth. Our training programs via the Coty Academy are designed to align with business priorities and to enhance essential skills such as personal effectiveness, people management, and leadership.

Additionally, in fiscal 2026 we launched a new Pulse Survey to better understand our teams and rolled out our *PowerUp* manager training and *Supercharge Coty with AI* programs.

Our global Health and Safety Policy governs the management of work-related health and safety risks across all our manufacturing and distribution sites, including corporate offices. Consumer safety is a top priority, with our Product and Ingredient Policy outlining the standards and procedures we follow when selecting ingredients and materials for usage in our products.

Our impact on people reaches across our entire value chain. Our Sustainable Sourcing program focuses on managing our supply chain responsibly through diligent attention to raw materials that may pose the highest potential human rights risks.

Government Regulation

We and our products are subject to regulation by various U.S. federal regulatory agencies as well as by various state and local regulatory authorities and by the applicable regulatory authorities in the countries in which our products are produced or sold. Such regulations principally relate to the ingredients, labeling, manufacturing, packaging, advertising and marketing and sales and distribution of our products. Because we have commercial operations overseas, we are also subject to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act as well as other countries’ anti-corruption and anti-bribery regimes, such as the U.K. Bribery Act.

We are subject to numerous foreign, federal, provincial, state, municipal and local environmental, health and safety laws and regulations relating to, among other matters, safe working conditions, product stewardship, and environmental protection, including those relating to GHG emissions, discharges to land and surface waters, deforestation and land use, generation, handling, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of hazardous substances and waste materials, and the registration and evaluation of chemicals. We maintain policies and procedures to monitor and control environmental, health and safety risks, and to monitor compliance with applicable environmental, health and safety requirements. Compliance with such laws and regulations pertaining to the discharge of materials into the environment, or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment, has not had a material effect upon our capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position. However, environmental and social responsibility laws and regulations have tended to become increasingly stringent which has increased our compliance costs and, to the extent regulatory changes occur in the future, they could result in, among other things, increased costs and risks of non-compliance for us. Due to our dual-listing structure, certain of our E.U. and non-E.U. entities will be subject to new sustainability-related laws being implemented by E.U. policymakers and member states. In particular, certain of our E.U. and non-E.U. entities are subject to the extensive disclosure requirements of the CSRD, which has entailed, and will continue to entail, significant compliance efforts and costs. Regulators increased focus on climate change and other sustainability issues may lead to more scrutiny by investors and other stakeholders in Europe. We continuously assess our compliance obligations and the impact the European Union Deforestation Regulation (“EUDR”) will have on our business as it requires due diligence on our value chain to ensure covered commodities and related products do not contribute to global

deforestation and forest degradation. In addition, the E.U.'s Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive ("CSDDD"), expected to apply from 2027, may subject certain of our E.U. and non-E.U. entities to engage in additional due diligence obligations and governance requirements with respect to their own operations and "chain(s) of activities," as promulgated, and activities of their external suppliers in their upstream value chain. In the U.S., certain states, such as California, have proposed and adopted legislation relating to corporate climate disclosures, chemical disclosure and other requirements related to the content of our products. For more information, see "Risk Factors—*Changes in laws, regulations and policies that affect our business or products could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.*"

Seasonality

The Company's sales generally increase during the second fiscal quarter as a result of increased demand associated with the winter holiday season. Financial performance, working capital requirements, sales, cash flows and borrowings generally experience variability during the three to six months preceding the holiday season. Product innovations, new product launches and the size and timing of orders from the Company's customers may also result in variability. However, the mix of product sales can vary considerably as a result of changes in seasonal and geographic demand for particular types of products, as well as other macroeconomic, operating and logistics-related factors.

Availability of Reports

We make available financial information, news releases and other information on our website at www.coty.com. There is a direct link from our website to our SEC filings via the EDGAR database at www.sec.gov, where our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to these reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, are available free of charge as soon as reasonably practicable after we file such reports and amendments with, or furnish them to, the SEC. Stockholders may also contact Investor Relations at 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10118 or call 212-389-7300 to obtain hard copies of these filings without charge.

We use our website as a channel for routine distribution of important information, including news releases, presentations, and financial information. We have also posted on our website our: (i) Principles of Corporate Governance; (ii) Code of Conduct (and any amendments or waivers); (iii) Code of Conduct for Business Partners; (iv) Charters for the Audit and Finance Committee and Remuneration and Nomination Committee; and (v) sustainability information, including information on our sustainability strategy, *Beauty that Lasts*. The information on our website is not, and will not be deemed to be, a part of this annual report on Form 10-K or incorporated into any of our other filings with the SEC.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

You should consider the following risks and uncertainties and all of the other information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and our other filings in connection with evaluating our business and the forward-looking information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our business and financial results may also be adversely affected by risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently believe to be immaterial. If any of the events contemplated by the following discussion of risks should occur or other risks arise or develop, our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities, may be materially and adversely affected. When used in this discussion, the term "includes" and "including" means, unless the context otherwise indicates, including without limitation and the terms "Coty," the "Company," "we," "our," or "us" mean, unless the context otherwise indicates, Coty Inc. and its majority and wholly-owned subsidiaries. These disclosures reflect the Company's beliefs and opinions as to factors that could materially and adversely affect the Company and its securities in the future. References to past events are provided by way of example only and are not intended to be a complete listing or a representation as to whether or not such factors have occurred in the past or their likelihood of occurring in the future.

Risk Factor Summary

We are providing the following summary of the risk factors to enhance the readability and accessibility of our risk factor disclosures. We encourage you to carefully review the full risk factors discussed below in their entirety for additional information.

Some of the factors that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects include:

- The beauty industry is highly competitive, and if we are unable to compete effectively, our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations could suffer.
- Further consolidation in the retail industry and shifting preferences in how and where consumers shop, including to e-commerce, may adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.
- Changes in industry trends and consumer preferences could adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

- Our new product introductions may not be as successful as we anticipate, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.
- Our success depends, in part, on the quality, efficacy and safety of our products.
- Our failure to protect our reputation, or the failure of our brand partners or licensors to protect their reputations, could have a material adverse effect on our brand images.
- Our brand licenses may be terminated if specified conditions are not met, and we may not be able to renew expiring licenses on favorable terms or at all.
- If we are unable to obtain, maintain and protect our intellectual property rights, in particular trademarks, patents and copyrights, or if our brand partners and licensors are unable to maintain and protect their intellectual property rights that we use in connection with our products, our ability to compete could be negatively impacted.
- Our success depends on our ability to operate our business without infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating the intellectual property of third parties.
- Our business is subject to seasonal variability.
- Our success depends on our ability to refine and achieve our global business strategies.
- Potential divestitures, and any retained liabilities from such sold businesses, could negatively impact our business and financial results.
- We have incurred significant costs in connection with the integration of acquisitions and simplifying our business, and expect to incur costs in connection with the implementation of our global business strategies, that could affect our period-to-period operating results.
- We may not be able to identify suitable acquisition targets and our acquisition activities and other strategic transactions may present managerial, integration, operational and financial risks, which may prevent us from realizing the full intended benefit of the acquisitions we undertake.
- We face risks associated with our joint ventures and strategic partnership investments.
- Our goodwill and other assets have been subject to impairment and may continue to be subject to impairment in the future.
- A disruption in our manufacturing, distribution, logistics or other operations could adversely affect our business.
- Volatility in the cost or availability of raw materials, packaging, transportation and other inputs, or disruptions involving our suppliers, could adversely affect our business.
- We outsource a number of functions to third-party service providers, and any failure to perform or other disruptions or delays at our third-party service providers could adversely impact our business, our results of operations or our financial condition.
- Evolving supply chain diligence, sourcing, packaging and product-related requirements could increase our costs, restrict sales of our products or adversely affect our reputation.
- We are increasingly dependent on information technology, and if we are unable to protect against service interruptions, corruption of our data and privacy protections, cyber-based attacks or network security breaches, our operations could be disrupted.
- We must continue to maintain and make requisite or critical upgrades to our information technology systems, and our failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- Failure to protect sensitive information of our consumers and information technology systems against security breaches could damage our reputation and substantially harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- Failure of or disruption to one or more of our information technology platforms could affect our ability to execute our operating strategy.
- We use AI in our business, and challenges with properly governing, managing or monitoring its use could result in harm to our brands, reputation, business, operations or customers.
- Our success depends, in part, on our employees, including our key personnel.
- If we underestimate or overestimate demand for our products and do not maintain appropriate inventory levels, our net revenues or working capital could be negatively impacted.
- We are subject to risks related to our international operations.
- Additional tariffs or other restrictions placed on imports, retaliatory trade measures taken by other countries and resulting trade wars may have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

- Changes in tax laws or regulations, or challenges to our tax positions, could significantly increase our tax liabilities.
- We have taken on significant debt, and the agreements that govern such debt contain various covenants that impose restrictions on us, which may adversely affect our business.
- Our ability to service and repay our indebtedness will be dependent on the cash flow generated by our subsidiaries and events beyond our control.
- Our variable rate indebtedness subjects us to interest rate risk, which could cause certain debt service obligations to increase.
- We must successfully manage the impact of a general economic downturn, credit constriction, uncertainty in global economic or political conditions or other global events or a sudden disruption in business conditions which may affect consumer spending, global supply chain conditions and inflationary pressures and adversely affect our financial results.
- Price inflation for labor, materials and services, further exacerbated by volatility in energy and commodity markets by geopolitical events, could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.
- Volatility in the financial markets could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities.
- Fluctuations in currency exchange rates may negatively impact our financial condition and results of operations.
- We are subject to legal proceedings and legal compliance risks, including talc-related litigation alleging bodily injury.
- Changes in laws, regulations and policies that affect our business or products could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities.
- Our operations and acquisitions in certain foreign areas expose us to political, regulatory, economic and reputational risks.
- Our employees or others may engage in misconduct or other improper activities including noncompliance with regulatory standards and regulatory requirements.
- Violations of our prohibition on harassment, sexual or otherwise, could result in liabilities and/or litigation.
- If the Distribution (as defined below) or the acquisition of the P&G Beauty Business does not qualify for its intended tax treatment, in certain circumstances we are required to indemnify P&G for resulting tax-related losses under the tax matters agreement entered into in connection with the acquisition of the P&G Beauty Business dated October 1, 2016.
- We are subject to risks related to our common stock and our stock repurchase program.
- JAB Beauty B.V. (“JAB”) and its affiliates, through their ownership of approximately 54% of the outstanding shares of our Class A Common Stock, have the ability to effect and/or significantly influence certain decisions requiring stockholder approval, which may be inconsistent with the interests of our other stockholders.
- We are a “controlled company” within the meaning of the NYSE rules and, as a result, are entitled to rely on exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements that are designed to provide protection to stockholders of companies that are not “controlled companies”.
- The dual-listing of our Class A Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) and on Euronext Paris’s Professional Segment may adversely affect the liquidity and value of our Class A Common Stock.

Risk Factors

Risks related to our Business and Industry

The beauty industry is highly competitive, and if we are unable to compete effectively, our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations could suffer.

The beauty industry is highly competitive and can change rapidly due to consumer preferences and industry trends, such as the expansion of digital channels and advances in technology such as AI, direct-to-consumer channels, new “disruptor” trendy brands and celebrity and influencer-backed beauty companies that have garnered significant followings. Competition in the beauty industry is based on several factors, including pricing, value and quality, product efficacy, packaging and brands, speed or quality of innovation and new product introductions, in-store presence and visibility, promotional activities (including influencers) and brand recognition, distribution channels, advertising, editorials and adaption to evolving technology and device trends, including via e-commerce initiatives. We must compete with a high volume of new product introductions and existing products by diverse companies across several different distribution channels.

Our competitors include large multinational consumer products companies, private label brands and emerging companies, among others, and some have greater resources than we do or may be able to respond more quickly or effectively to changing business and economic conditions than we can. It is difficult for us to predict the timing and scale of our competitors’ actions and their impact on the industry or on our business. For example, the fragrance category is being influenced by new product

introductions, niche brands and growing e-commerce distribution. The color cosmetics category has been influenced by entry by new competitors and smaller competitors that are fast to respond to trends and engage with their customers through digital platforms, including leveraging data analytics, AI and machine learning, and innovative in-store activations. Furthermore, e-commerce and the online retail industry is characterized by rapid technological evolution, changes in consumer requirements and preferences, frequent introductions of new products and services embodying new technologies and the emergence of new industry standards and practices and evolving regulatory regimes, any of which could render our existing technologies and systems obsolete. Our success will depend, in part, on our ability to identify, develop, acquire or license leading technologies useful in our business, and respond to technological advances and emerging industry standards and practices in a cost-effective and timely way. If we are unable to compete effectively on a global basis or in our key product categories or geographies, it could have an adverse impact on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities.

Further consolidation in the retail industry and shifting preferences in how and where consumers shop, including to e-commerce, may adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Significant consolidation in the retail industry has occurred during the last several years, including through reorganizations, restructurings, bankruptcies and ownership changes. The trend toward consolidation, particularly in developed markets such as the U.S. and Western Europe, has resulted in our becoming increasingly dependent on our relationships with, and the overall business health of, fewer key retailers that control an increasing percentage of retail locations, which trend may continue. For example, certain retailers account for over 10% of our net revenues in certain geographies, including the U.S. We generally do not have long-term sales contracts or other sales assurances with our retail customers. Our success is dependent on our ability to manage our retailer relationships, including offering trade terms on mutually acceptable terms. We have been and may continue to be negatively affected by changes in the policies or practices of our customers, such as inventory destocking, automated fulfillment requirements, AI-aided category pricing pressures and algorithms, limitations on access to shelf space (including the digital shelf), delisting of our products, or sustainability, supply chain or packaging standards or initiatives. We may not be successful in adapting or effectively reacting to the rapidly changing retail landscape, changes in consumer behavior, preferences or purchasing patterns.

Furthermore, increased online competition and declining in-store traffic has resulted, and may continue to result, in brick-and-mortar retailers closing physical stores, which could negatively impact our distribution strategies and/or sales if such retailers decide to significantly reduce their inventory levels for our products or to designate more shelf space to our competitors. Additionally, these retailers periodically assess the allocation of shelf space and have elected (and could further elect) to reduce the shelf space allocated to our products. Some of our brands, including CoverGirl, have experienced shelf space losses in the past, and such declines may continue or resume. Further consolidation and store closures, or reduction in inventory levels of our products or shelf space devoted to our products, or the financial distress of a major retailer, could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities.

Consumer shopping preferences have also shifted, and may continue to shift in the future, to distribution channels other than traditional retail in which we have more limited experience, presence and development, such as direct-to-consumer sales and e-commerce. In particular, expansion of our direct-to-consumer business presents challenges for logistics and fulfillment as well as additional regulatory compliance. If we are not successful in our efforts to expand distribution channels, including growing our e-commerce activities, we will not be able to compete effectively. In addition, our entry into new categories and geographies has exposed, and may continue to expose, us to new distribution channels or risks about which we have less experience. Any change in our distribution channels, such as direct sales, could also expose us to disputes with distributors. If we are not successful in developing and utilizing these channels or other channels that future consumers may prefer, we may experience lower than expected revenues.

Changes in industry trends and consumer preferences could adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Our success depends on our products' appeal to a broad range of consumers whose preferences cannot be predicted with certainty and may change rapidly, and on our ability to anticipate and respond in a timely and cost-effective manner to industry trends through product innovations, product line extensions and marketing and promotional activities, among other things. Product life cycles and consumer preferences continue to be affected by the rapidly increasing use and proliferation of social and digital media by consumers, and the speed with which information and opinions are shared. As product life cycles shorten, we must continually work to develop, produce and market new products, maintain and enhance the recognition of our brands and shorten our product development and supply chain cycles.

In addition, net revenues and margins on beauty products tend to decline as they advance in their life cycles, so our net revenues and margins could suffer if we do not successfully and continuously develop new products. This product innovation also can place a strain on our employees and our financial resources, including incurring expenses in connection with product

innovation and development, marketing and advertising that are not subsequently supported by a sufficient level of sales. Furthermore, we cannot predict how consumers will react to any new products that we launch or to repositioning of our brands. Our successful product launches may not continue. The amount of positive or negative sales contribution of any of our products may change significantly within a period or from period to period. The above-referenced factors, as well as new product risks, could have an adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities.

These risks have been exacerbated by the impact of general economic conditions such as inflationary pressures on our business. Consumer spending habits and consumer confidence have shifted and may continue to change in light of inflationary pressures, as well as changes in work practices and travel trends impacting the demand for our products.

Our new product introductions may not be as successful as we anticipate, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

We must continually work to develop, produce and market new products and maintain a favorable mix of products in order to respond in an effective manner to changing consumer preferences. We continually develop our approach as to how and where we market and sell our products. In addition, we believe that we must maintain and enhance the recognition of our brands, which may require us to quickly and continuously adapt in a highly competitive industry to deliver desirable products and branding to our consumers. If these or other initiatives are not successful, our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities could be adversely impacted.

We have made changes and may continue to change our process for the continuous development and evaluation of new product concepts. In addition, each new product launch carries risks. For example, we may incur costs exceeding our expectations, our advertising, promotional and marketing strategies may be less effective than planned or customer purchases or consumer sell-out may not be as high as anticipated, due to lack of acceptance of the products themselves, their price, or limited effectiveness of our marketing strategies. In addition, we may experience a decrease in sales of certain of our existing products as a result of consumer preferences shifting to our newly-launched products or to the products of our competitors as a result of unsuccessful or unpopular product launches harming our brands. Also, initially successful launches may not be sustained. Any of these could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities.

As part of our ongoing business strategy we expect that we will need to continue to introduce new products in our traditional product categories and channels, while also expanding our product launches into adjacent categories and channels in which we may have less operating experience. For example, we entered into a strategic partnership with Kylie Jenner, a digital-native beauty business and we are continuing our expansion in prestige cosmetics. The success of product launches in these or adjacent product categories could be hampered by our relative inexperience operating in such categories and channels, the strength of our competitors or any of the other risks referred to herein. Our inability to introduce successful products in our traditional categories and channels or in these or other adjacent categories and channels could limit our future growth and have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities.

Our success depends, in part, on the quality, efficacy and safety of our products.

Product safety or quality failures, actual or perceived, or allegations of product contamination, even when false or unfounded, or inclusion of regulated ingredients could tarnish the image of our brands and could cause consumers to choose other products. Allegations of contamination, allergens or other adverse effects on product safety or suitability for use by a particular consumer, even if untrue, may require us from time to time to recall a product from all of the markets in which the affected production was distributed. Such issues or recalls and any related litigation could negatively affect our profitability and brand image.

In addition, government authorities and self-regulatory bodies regulate advertising and product claims regarding the performance and benefits of our products. These regulatory authorities typically require a reasonable basis to support any marketing claims. What constitutes a reasonable basis for substantiation can vary widely based on geography, and the efforts that we undertake to support our claims may not be deemed adequate for any particular product or claim. If we are unable to show adequate substantiation for our product claims, or our promotional materials make claims that exceed the scope of allowed claims for the classification of the specific product, regulatory authorities could take enforcement action or impose penalties, such as monetary consumer redress, requiring us to revise our marketing materials, amend our claims or stop selling or recalling certain products, all of which could harm our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities. Any regulatory action or penalty could lead to private party actions, which could further harm our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities.

If our products are perceived to be defective or unsafe, or if they otherwise fail to meet our consumers' expectations, our relationships with customers or consumers could suffer, the appeal of one or more of our brands could be diminished, and we could lose sales or become subject to liability claims. In addition, safety or other defects in our competitors' products could

reduce consumer demand for our own products if consumers view them to be similar or view the defects as symptomatic of the product category. Any of these outcomes could result in a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities.

Our failure to protect our reputation, or the failure of our brand partners or licensors to protect their reputations, could have a material adverse effect on our brand images.

Our ability to maintain our reputation is critical to our business and our various brand images. Our reputation could be jeopardized if we fail to maintain high standards for product quality and integrity (including should we be perceived as violating the law) or if we, or the third parties with whom we do business, do not comply with regulations or accepted practices and are subject to a significant product recall, litigation, or allegations of tampering, animal testing, use of certain ingredients (such as certain palm oil) or misconduct by executives, founders or influencers. Any negative publicity about these types of concerns or other concerns, whether actual or perceived or directed towards us or our competitors, may reduce demand for our products. Failure to comply with ethical, social, product, labor and environmental standards, or related political considerations, could also jeopardize our reputation and potentially lead to various adverse consumer actions, including boycotts. In addition, the behavior of our employees, including with respect to our employees' use of social media subjects us to potential negative publicity if such use does not align with our high standards and integrity or fails to comply with regulations or accepted practices. Furthermore, widespread use of digital and social media by consumers has greatly increased the accessibility of information and the speed of its dissemination. Negative or inaccurate publicity, posts or comments on social media, whether accurate or inaccurate, about us, our employees or our brand partners (including influencers) and licensors, our respective brands or our respective products, whether true or untrue, could damage our respective brands and our reputation.

We also devote time and resources to corporate citizenship efforts that are consistent with our corporate values and are designed to strengthen our business and protect and preserve our reputation, including programs driving responsible sourcing, packaging and environmental sustainability. If these programs are not executed as planned, fail or be perceived to fail in our achievement of announced goals or initiatives (or are unable to accurately report on our progress) or suffer negative publicity, our reputation and results of operations or cash flows could be adversely impacted. In addition, we could be criticized for the scope of such initiatives or goals or perceived as not acting responsibly in connection with these matters, particularly as stakeholder expectations (as well as associated ratings and assessments) are not uniform.

Additionally, our success is also partially dependent on the reputations of our brand partners, influencers and licensors and the goodwill associated with their intellectual property. We often rely on our brand partners, influencers or licensors to manage and maintain their brands, but these licensors' reputation or goodwill may be harmed due to factors outside our control, which could be attributed to our other brands and have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities. Many of these brand licenses are with fashion houses, whose popularity may decline due to mismanagement, changes in fashion or consumer preferences, allegations against their management or designers or other factors beyond our control. Similarly, certain of our products bear the names and likeness of celebrities, whose brand or image may change without notice and who may not maintain the appropriate celebrity status or positive association among the consumer public to support projected sales levels. In addition, in the event that any of these licensors were to enter bankruptcy proceedings, we could lose our rights to use the intellectual property that the applicable licensors license to us.

Damage to our reputation or the reputations of our brand partners or licensors or loss of consumer confidence for any of these or other reasons could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows, as well as require additional resources to rebuild our reputation.

Our brand licenses may be terminated if specified conditions are not met, and we may not be able to renew expiring licenses on favorable terms or at all.

We license trademarks for many of our product lines. Our brand licenses typically impose various obligations on us, including the payment of annual royalties, maintenance of the quality of the licensed products, achievement of minimum sales levels, promotion of sales and qualifications and behavior of our suppliers, distributors and retailers. We have breached, and may in the future breach, certain terms of our brand licenses. If we breach our obligations, our rights under the applicable brand license agreements could be terminated by the licensor and we could, among other things, have to pay damages, lose our ability to sell products related to that brand, lose any upfront investments made in connection with such license and sustain reputational damage. In addition, most brand licenses have renewal options for one or more terms, which can range from three to ten years. Certain brand licenses provide for automatic extensions, so long as minimum annual royalty payments are made, while renewal of others is contingent upon attaining specified sales levels or upon agreement of the licensor. We may not be able to renew expiring licenses on terms that are favorable to us or at all. We may also face difficulties in finding replacements for terminated or expired licenses. Upon the expiration or termination of a license, we may be unable to negotiate favorable transition arrangements, and the agreed transition parameters may require significant coordination, resources and time to implement, including with respect to inventory, distribution, sell-off rights, operational support or separation activities. Each of

the aforementioned risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities.

If we are unable to obtain, maintain and protect our intellectual property rights, in particular trademarks, patents and copyrights, or if our brand partners and licensors are unable to maintain and protect their intellectual property rights that we use in connection with our products, our ability to compete could be negatively impacted.

Our intellectual property is a valuable asset of our business. Although certain of the intellectual property we use is registered in the U.S. and in many of the foreign countries in which we operate, there can be no assurances with respect to the continuation of such intellectual property rights, including our ability to further register, use or defend key current or future trademarks. Further, applicable law may provide only limited and uncertain protection, particularly in emerging markets, such as China. In addition, advances in AI technology may generate intellectual property developments, which existing intellectual property laws may not adequately protect and which may also give rise to a proliferation of infringement which we may not be able to address effectively.

Furthermore, we may not apply for, or be unable to obtain, intellectual property protection for certain aspects of our business. Third parties have in the past, and could in the future, bring infringement, invalidity, co-inventorship, re-examination, opposition or similar claims with respect to our current or future intellectual property. Any such claims, whether or not successful, could be costly to defend, may not be sufficiently covered by any indemnification provisions to which we are party, divert management's attention and resources, damage our reputation and brands, and substantially harm our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities. Patent expirations may also affect our business. As patents expire, competitors may be able to legally produce and market products similar to the ones that were patented, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities.

In addition, third parties may distribute and sell counterfeit or other infringing versions of our products, which may be inferior or pose safety risks and could confuse consumers or customers, which could cause them to refrain from purchasing our brands in the future or otherwise damage our reputation. In recent years, there has been an increase in the availability of counterfeit goods, including fragrances, in various markets by street vendors and small retailers, as well as on the Internet. The presence of counterfeit versions of our products in the market and of prestige products in mass distribution channels, including grey market products, could also dilute the value of our brands, force us and our distributors to compete with heavily discounted products, cause us to be in breach of contract (including license agreements), impact our compliance with distribution and competition laws in jurisdictions including the E.U. and China, or otherwise have a negative impact on our reputation and business, prospects, financial condition or results of operations. We are engaged in efforts to rationalize our wholesale distribution channel and continue efforts to reduce the amount of product diversion to the value and mass channels; however, stopping or significantly reducing such commerce could result in a potential adverse impact to our sales and net revenues, including to those customers who are selling our products to unauthorized retailers, or an increase in returns over historical levels.

To protect or enforce our intellectual property and other proprietary rights, we may initiate litigation or other proceedings against third parties, such as infringement suits, opposition proceedings or interference proceedings. Any lawsuits or proceedings that we initiate could be expensive, take significant time and divert management's attention from other business concerns, adversely impact customer relations and we may not be successful. Litigation and other proceedings may also put our intellectual property at risk of being invalidated or interpreted narrowly. In addition, while we maintain a robust anti-counterfeiting and brand enforcement program, bringing numerous actions against infringers every year, such efforts may not be successful. The occurrence of any of these events may have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities.

In addition, many of our products bear, and the value of our brands is affected by, the trademarks and other intellectual property rights of our brand and joint venture partners and licensors. Our brand and joint venture partners' and licensors' ability to maintain and protect their trademark and other intellectual property rights is subject to risks similar to those described above with respect to our intellectual property. We do not control the protection of the trademarks and other intellectual property rights of our brand and joint venture partners and licensors and cannot ensure that our brand and joint venture partners and licensors will be able to secure or protect their trademarks and other intellectual property rights, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities.

Our success depends on our ability to operate our business without infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating the intellectual property of third parties.

Our commercial success depends in part on our ability to operate without infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating the trademarks, patents, copyrights and other proprietary rights of third parties. However, we cannot be certain that the conduct of our business does not and will not infringe, misappropriate or otherwise violate such rights. Moreover, our

acquisition targets and other businesses in which we make strategic investments are often smaller or younger companies with less robust intellectual property clearance practices, and we may face challenges on the use of their trademarks and other proprietary rights. If we are found to be infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating a third party trademark, patent, copyright or other proprietary rights, we may need to obtain a license, which may not be available in a timely manner on commercially reasonable terms or at all, or redesign or rebrand our products, which may not be possible or result in a significant delay to market or otherwise have an adverse commercial impact. We may also be required to pay substantial damages or be subject to a court order prohibiting us and our customers from selling certain products or engaging in certain activities, which could therefore have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities.

Our business is subject to seasonal variability.

Our sales generally increase during our second fiscal quarter as a result of increased demand by retailers associated with the winter holiday season. Accordingly, our financial performance, sales, working capital requirements, cash flow and borrowings generally experience variability during the three to six months preceding and during the holiday period. As a result of this seasonality, our expenses, including working capital expenditures and advertising spend, are typically higher during the period before a high-demand season. Consequently, any substantial decrease in, or inaccurate forecasting with respect to, net revenues during such periods of high demand including as a result of decreased customer purchases or other changes in order patterns, increased product returns, production or distribution disruptions or other events (many of which are outside of our control), would prevent us from being able to recoup our earlier expenses and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities.

Risks Related to our Business Strategy and Organization

Our success depends on our ability to refine and achieve our global business strategies.

We continue to refine and implement our global business strategies, and our future performance and growth depends on the success of these strategies, including our management team's ability to successfully implement them, including implementing our Coty.Curated framework, returning to market share growth, accelerating data-driven operations powered by AI, improving our advocacy capability and execution, continuing to deliver on our key sustainability priorities, while maintaining focus on deleveraging. The multi-year implementation of our global business strategies has resulted in and is expected to continue to result in changes to business priorities and operations, capital allocation priorities, operational and organizational structure, and increased demands on management. Such changes could result in short-term and one-time costs without any current revenues, lost customers, reduced sales volume, higher than expected restructuring costs, loss of key personnel, additional supply chain disruptions, higher costs of supply and other negative impacts on our business. Refinement and implementation of our global business strategies may take longer than anticipated, and, once implemented, we may not realize, in full or in part, the anticipated benefits or such benefits may be realized more slowly than anticipated. The failure to realize benefits, which may be due to our inability to execute plans, delays in the implementation of our global business strategies, global or local economic conditions, competition, changes in the beauty industry and the other risks described herein, could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities.

Potential divestitures, and any retained liabilities from such sold business, could negatively impact our business and financial results.

As previously announced, we are conducting an ongoing a strategic review process regarding our Company's consumer beauty business, including its mass color cosmetics business and associated brands and the Company's distinct Brazil business comprised of local Brazilian brands. Our strategy also includes executing on our brand repositioning and continuing to focus our brand-building efforts on priority categories, channels and markets, including a focus on our fragrance expertise and profitable adjacent categories. In addition, we continue to prioritize our deleveraging objectives. In the future, we may dispose of or discontinue select brands and/or streamline operations, and dispose of select businesses or interests therein (including through strategic transactions or public offerings) and incur costs or restructuring and/or other charges in doing so. We may face risks of declines in brand performance and license terminations, due to expirations and/or allegations of breach or for other reasons, including with regard to any potentially divested or discontinued brands. If and when we decide to divest or discontinue any brands or lines of business, we cannot be sure that we will be able to locate suitable buyers or that we will be able to complete such divestitures (including through strategic transactions or public offerings) or discontinuances successfully, timely, at appropriate valuations and on commercially advantageous terms (including with respect to retained liabilities), or without significant costs, including relating to any post-closing purchase price adjustments or claims for indemnification. Divestitures or discontinuations (including as a result of the termination of licenses) involve significant challenges and risks, including the need to provide transition services, and the separation of operations, systems and personnel. Any future divestitures and discontinuances could have a dilutive impact on our earnings, create dis-synergies, result in stranded costs, result in retained liabilities, structurally increase our leverage ratio through loss of earnings, reduce diversification across our

brand portfolio and increase concentration risk in our remaining business, and divert significant financial, operational and managerial resources from our existing operations and make it more difficult to achieve our operating and strategic objectives. We also cannot be sure of the effect such divestitures or discontinuances would have on the performance of our remaining business or the ability to execute our global business strategies, and we may not be successful in restructuring the remaining business to address such impacts. For example, in connection with the early termination of the Gucci Beauty license, we are evaluating our central organization, manufacturing and asset base, and certain market structures to adjust our scope and size following the transition period. If we are unable to successfully or timely achieve sufficient savings, core business acceleration and portfolio expansion, we may not be able to fully mitigate the impact of the license termination on our business and performance.

We have incurred significant costs in connection with the integration of acquisitions and simplifying our business, and expect to incur costs in connection with the implementation of our global business strategies, that could affect our period-to-period operating results.

We have incurred significant restructuring costs in the past, and, as we continue to refine and implement our global business strategies, brand portfolio management and any future divestiture or restructuring initiatives, we expect to continue to incur one-time cash costs. In the past, as we integrated acquisitions, including the transformational acquisition of the P&G Beauty Business, we experienced challenges, including supply chain disruptions, higher than expected costs and lost customers and related revenue and profits, and we could experience these or other challenges arising from the implementation of our global business strategies, brand portfolio management and any future divestiture or restructuring initiatives. The cash usage associated with such, and similar, expenses has impacted and could continue to impact our ability to execute our business strategies, improve operating results and deleverage our balance sheet.

If our management is not able to effectively manage these initiatives, address fixed and other costs, if we incur additional operating expenses or capital expenditures to realize synergies, simplifications and cost savings, or if any significant business activities are interrupted as a result of these initiatives, our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities may be materially adversely affected. The amount and timing of the above-referenced charges and management distraction could further adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities. In addition, the implementation of our global business strategies, any continuing or future restructuring initiatives, divestitures and brand portfolio management or the integration of future acquisitions may impact our ability to anticipate future business trends and accurately forecast future results.

Although our global business strategies are intended to deliver meaningful, sustainable expense and cost management improvement, events and circumstances such as financial or strategic difficulties, significant employee turnover, business disruption and delays may occur or continue, resulting in new, unexpected or increased costs that could result in us not realizing all of the anticipated benefits of our global business strategies on our expected timetable or at all. In addition, we are executing many initiatives simultaneously, including changes to our operations and global strategy, which may result in further diversion of our resources, employee attrition and business disruption (including supply chain disruptions), and may adversely impact the execution of such initiatives. Any failure to implement our global business strategies and other initiatives in accordance with our expectations could adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities.

We may not be able to identify suitable acquisition targets and our acquisition activities and other strategic transactions may present managerial, integration, operational and financial risks, which may prevent us from realizing the full intended benefit of the acquisitions we undertake.

In the past, we grew our business through significant acquisitions and strategic transactions, including the acquisition of the P&G Beauty Business in October 2016 and the joint venture with Kylie Jenner in fiscal 2020. As we consider growth opportunities, we may seek acquisitions that we believe strengthen our competitive position in our key segments and geographies or accelerate our ability to grow into adjacent product categories and channels or which otherwise fit our strategy. There can be no assurance that we will be able to identify suitable acquisition candidates, be the successful bidder or consummate acquisitions on favorable terms, have the funds to acquire desirable acquisitions or otherwise realize the full intended benefit of such transactions. In addition, acquisitions could adversely impact our deleveraging strategy. Our acquisition activities and other strategic transactions also expose us to certain risks related to integration, including diversion of management attention from existing core businesses and substantial investment of resources to support integration. Acquisition activities may also result in slower progress toward environmental, social and governance goals given challenges with data acquisition and integration, the difficulty of accessing and disclosing sufficient environmental, social and governance data to comply with current and emerging regulations, and integration of environmental, social and governance initiatives overall.

The assumptions we use to evaluate acquisition opportunities may prove to be inaccurate, and intended benefits may not be realized. Our due diligence investigations may fail to identify all of the problems, liabilities or other challenges associated with

an acquired business which could result in increased risk of unanticipated or unknown issues or liabilities, including with respect to environmental, competition and other regulatory matters, and our mitigation strategies for such risks that are identified may not be effective. As a result, we may not achieve some or any of the benefits, including anticipated synergies or accretion to earnings or other financial measures, that we expect to achieve in connection with our acquisitions and joint ventures, or we may not accurately anticipate the fixed and other costs associated with such acquisitions and joint ventures, or the business may not achieve the performance we anticipated, which may materially adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities. In some cases, acquired businesses, brands or strategic investments may underperform our expectations, require additional investment or restructuring, or ultimately be divested on terms that do not allow us to recover our original investment. Any financing for an acquisition could increase our indebtedness or result in a potential violation of the debt covenants under our existing facilities requiring consent or waiver from our lenders, which could delay or prevent the acquisition, or dilute the interests of our stockholders. For example, in connection with the acquisition of the P&G Beauty Business, Green Acquisition Sub Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, was merged with and into Galleria, with Galleria continuing as the surviving corporation and a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company (the “Green Merger”) and pre-Green Merger holders of our stock were diluted to 46% of the fully diluted shares of common stock immediately following the Green Merger. In addition, acquisitions of foreign businesses, new entrepreneurial businesses and businesses in new distribution channels, such as our acquisition of the Brazilian personal care and beauty business of Hypermarches S.A. (the “Hypermarches Brands”) and our joint venture with Kylie Jenner, entail certain particular risks, including potential difficulties in geographies and channels in which we lack a significant presence, difficulty in seizing business opportunities compared to local or other global competitors, difficulty in complying with new regulatory frameworks, the acquisition of new or unexpected liabilities, the adverse impact of fluctuating exchange rates and entering lines of business where we have limited or no direct experience. See “—Fluctuations in currency exchange rates may negatively impact our financial condition and results of operations” and “—We are subject to risks related to our international operations.”

We face risks associated with our joint ventures and strategic partnership investments.

We are party to several joint ventures and strategic partnership investments in both the U.S. and abroad. Going forward, we may acquire interests in more joint venture enterprises or other strategic partnerships to execute our business strategy by utilizing our partners’ skills, experiences and resources. These joint ventures and investments involve risks that our joint venture or strategic investment partners may:

- have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with or adverse to ours;
- take actions contrary to our requests or contrary to our policies or objectives, including actions that may violate applicable law;
- be unable or unwilling to fulfill their obligations under the relevant joint venture agreements;
- have financial or business difficulties;
- take actions that may harm our reputation; or
- have disputes with us as to the scope of their rights, responsibilities and obligations.

In certain cases, joint ventures and strategic partnership investments may present us with a lack of ability to fully control all aspects of their operations, including due to veto rights, and we may not have full visibility with respect to all operations, customer relations and compliance practices, among others.

Our present or future joint venture and strategic partnership investment projects may not be successful. We have had, and in the future may have, disputes or encounter other problems with respect to our present or future joint venture or strategic investment partners or our joint venture or strategic partnership investment agreements may not be effective or enforceable in resolving these disputes or we may not be able to resolve such disputes and solve such problems in a timely manner or on favorable economic terms, or at all. Any failure by us to address these potential disputes or conflicts of interest effectively could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities.

Our goodwill and other assets have been subject to impairment and may continue to be subject to impairment in the future.

We are required, at least annually and sometimes on an interim basis, to test goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets to determine if any impairment has occurred. Impairment may result from various factors, including adverse changes in assumptions used for valuation purposes, such as actual or projected revenue growth rates, profitability or discount rates. If the testing indicates that an impairment has occurred, we are required to record a non-cash impairment charge for the difference between the carrying value of the goodwill or indefinite intangible assets and the fair value of the goodwill or of indefinite-lived intangible assets.

We cannot predict the amount and timing of any future impairments, if any. We have experienced impairment charges with respect to goodwill, intangible assets or other items in connection with past acquisitions, and we may experience such charges in connection with such acquisitions or future acquisitions, particularly if business performance declines or expected growth is not realized or the applicable discount rate changes adversely. For example, in fiscal 2025, we incurred impairment charges of \$212.8, related to indefinite-lived intangible assets for certain trademarks within the Consumer Beauty Segment and for our *Philosophy* trademark within the Prestige Segment. In fiscal 2026, we incurred \$362.8 of asset impairment charges of which \$237.1 related to goodwill within the Consumer Beauty segment, and \$50.6, \$48.5, \$22.5, \$4.1 related to the *CoverGirl*, *Sally Hansen*, *Max Factor*, and *Bourjois* trademarks, respectively, within the Consumer Beauty Segment. It is possible that material changes in our business, market conditions, or market assumptions could occur over time. Any future impairment of our goodwill or other intangible assets could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations, as well as the trading price of our securities. For a further discussion of our impairment testing, please refer to “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Financial Condition-Liquidity and Capital Resources-Goodwill, Other Intangible Assets and Long-Lived Assets.”

Risks related to our Business Operations

A disruption in our manufacturing, distribution, logistics or other operations could adversely affect our business.

As a company engaged in manufacturing and distribution on a global scale, we are subject to the risks inherent in such activities, including industrial accidents, environmental events, strikes and other labor disputes (including works council-related matters), disruptions in supply chain or information systems, loss or impairment of key manufacturing sites or distribution centers, product quality control, safety, licensing requirements and other regulatory issues, as well as natural disasters, pandemics or outbreaks of contagious diseases, border disputes, acts of terrorism, armed conflicts such as the war in Ukraine and the war in the Middle East and other geopolitical tensions, possible dawn raids, and other external factors over which we have no control. For example, limited driver capacity, transportation delays or other logistics disruptions have impacted, and may impact in the future, our distribution centers and result in increased costs, including penalty payments to retailers for delayed product delivery. As we continue our implementation of our global business strategies (including our cost discipline activities and sustainability initiatives) and other restructuring activities, any additional or ongoing supply chain disruptions or delay in securing applicable approvals or consultations for such activities may impact our quarterly results. The loss of, or damage or disruption to, any of our manufacturing facilities or distribution centers could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities.

Volatility in the cost or availability of raw materials, packaging, transportation and other inputs, or disruptions involving our suppliers, could adversely affect our business.

We manufacture and package a majority of our products. Raw materials, consisting chiefly of essential oils, alcohols, chemicals, containers and packaging components, are purchased from various third-party suppliers. The loss of multiple suppliers or a significant disruption or interruption in the supply chain, or our relationships with key suppliers due to our payment terms or otherwise, could have a material adverse effect on the manufacturing and packaging of our products.

Inflationary pressures as well as global supply chain disruptions and geopolitical events have caused and may continue to cause significant volatility in the cost and availability of the raw materials and services (such as transportation) that we need to manufacture and distribute our products. In particular, increases in energy costs due to global geopolitical conditions have impacted the cost and availability of raw materials, including glass and glass components and certain resins. Although inflationary pressures have eased, future increases in the costs of raw materials or other commodities and transportation services may adversely affect our profit margins if we are unable to pass along any higher costs in the form of price increases or otherwise achieve cost efficiencies in manufacturing and distribution.

We may not be able to obtain sufficient quantities of materials that satisfy applicable regulatory requirements, customer expectations or our sustainability goals, and we have faced, and may continue to face, constraints in the availability of certain raw materials, including responsibly sourced palm oil, mica and recycled materials. Any inability to obtain required materials or services on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, could result in operational disruptions, increased costs, supply constraints, product launch or distribution delays or reputational harm.

We outsource a number of functions to third-party service providers, and any failure to perform or other disruptions or delays at our third-party service providers could adversely impact our business, our results of operations or our financial condition.

We have outsourced and may continue to outsource certain functions, including outsourcing of distribution functions, outsourcing of business processes (including certain finance and accounting functions), and third-party manufacturers, logistics and supply chain suppliers, and other suppliers, including third-party software providers, web-hosting and e-commerce providers, and we are dependent on the entities performing those functions. As we evaluate our operations to adjust our scope

and size for our future business, we may outsource additional functions, such as certain research and development, and we may increasingly rely on third party manufacturers. The failure of one or more such providers to provide the expected services, provide them on a timely basis or provide them at the prices we expect, the failure of one or more of such providers to meet our performance standards and expectations, including with respect to data security, compliance with data protection and privacy laws, disruptions arising from the transition of functions to an outsourcing provider, or the costs incurred in returning these outsourced functions to being performed under our management and direct control, may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

Evolving supply chain diligence, sourcing, packaging and product-related requirements could increase our costs, restrict sales of our products or adversely affect our reputation.

We are subject to evolving supply chain diligence, sourcing, packaging and product-related reporting requirements in the U.S., E.U. and other jurisdictions, including requirements relating to “conflict” minerals, deforestation-linked commodities, and packaging design, recyclability, recycled content, labeling, extended producer responsibility and waste reduction. Compliance with these requirements may require additional supplier diligence and engagement, changes to sourcing, product or packaging specifications, enhanced chain-of-custody and composition data, and increased reporting, operational and compliance costs.

Continued uncertainty regarding the scope, interpretation, timing and implementation of these requirements may also delay our ability, and the ability of certain suppliers, to complete required diligence, provide necessary data or certifications, or make operational or sourcing changes. In some instances, a failure to comply with applicable requirements could restrict or prevent the sale of our products in the relevant jurisdiction.

In addition, failure by our third-party suppliers to comply with ethical, social, product, labor and environmental laws, regulations or standards, or their engagement in politically or socially controversial conduct, such as animal testing, could negatively impact our reputation and lead to various adverse consequences, including decreased sales and consumer boycotts. Given the complexity of our supply chain, any inability to sufficiently verify the origin, composition or compliance status for materials used in our products and packaging, or to comply with additional supply chain diligence, packaging and disclosure regulations or reporting obligations, could result in operational disruptions, increased costs, enforcement risk, reputational harm or other adverse effects on our business.

We are increasingly dependent on information technology, and if we are unable to protect against service interruptions, corruption of our data and privacy protections, cyber-based attacks or network security breaches, our operations could be disrupted.

We rely on information technology networks and systems, including the Internet, to process, transmit and store electronic and financial information, to manage a variety of business processes and activities, and to comply with regulatory, legal and tax requirements. We also increasingly depend on our information technology infrastructure for digital marketing activities, e-commerce and for electronic communications among our locations, personnel, customers and suppliers around the world, including as a result of remote working in connection with flexible working arrangements. These information technology systems, some of which are managed by third parties that we do not control, may be susceptible to damage, disruptions or shutdowns due to failures during the process of upgrading or replacing software, databases or components thereof, cutover activities in our restructuring and simplification initiatives, power outages, hardware failures, telecommunication failures, user errors, catastrophic events or other problems.

In addition, our databases and systems and our third-party providers’ databases and systems have been, and will likely continue to be, subject to advanced computer viruses or other malicious codes, ransomware, unauthorized access attempts, denial of service attacks, phishing, social engineering, hacking and other cyber attacks, the threat of which is increasing in frequency, intensity and duration. Such attacks have become increasingly difficult to detect, defend against or prevent and may originate from outside parties, hackers, criminal organizations or other threat actors, including nation states. As AI capabilities improve and gain widespread use, we may experience cyber attacks created using AI, which may be difficult to detect and mitigate against. These attacks could be designed with an AI tool to directly attack information systems with increased speed and/or efficiency than a human or create more effective phishing techniques. It is also possible for a threat to be introduced as a result of our customers and third-party providers using the output of an AI tool that includes a threat, such as introducing malicious code by incorporating AI generated source code. In addition, insider actors (malicious or otherwise) could cause technical disruptions and/or confidential data leakage. Our security efforts or the security efforts of our third-party providers may not be sufficient to prevent material breaches, operational incidents or other breakdowns to our or our third-party providers’ information technology databases or systems.

If our information technology systems otherwise suffer severe damage, disruption or shutdown and our business continuity plans do not effectively resolve the issues in a timely manner, our product sales, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected, and we could experience delays in reporting our financial results. If not managed and mitigated effectively, these risks could increase in the future as we expand our digital capabilities and e-commerce activities, including through the use of new digital applications and technologies. There are further risks associated with the information

systems of our joint ventures and of the companies we acquire, both in terms of systems compatibility, process controls, level of security and functionality. It may cost us significant time, money and resources to address these risks and if our systems were to fail or we are unable to successfully expand the capacity of these systems, or we are unable to integrate new technologies into our existing systems, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities, may be adversely affected.

We must continue to maintain and make requisite or critical upgrades to our information technology systems, and our failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our information technology systems, operations and security control frameworks require an ongoing commitment of significant resources to maintain, protect, and enhance existing systems to keep pace with continuing changes in technology, legal and regulatory standards, cyber threats and the commercial opportunities that accompany the changing digital and data driven economy. From time to time, we undertake significant information technology systems projects, including enterprise resource planning updates, modifications, integrations and roll-outs, as well as separation and carve-out activities relating to dispositions. These projects may be subject to cost overruns and delays and may cause disruptions in our daily business operations. These cost overruns and delays and distractions as well as our reliance on certain third parties for certain business and financial information could impact our financial statements and could adversely impact our ability to run our business, correctly forecast future performance and make fully informed decisions.

Failure to protect sensitive information of our consumers and information technology systems against security breaches could damage our reputation and substantially harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We collect, maintain, transmit, store and otherwise process data about our consumers, suppliers, prospective and current employees, and others, including personal data, financial information, including consumer payment information, as well as other confidential and proprietary information important to our business. We also employ third-party service providers that collect, store, process and transmit personal data, and confidential, proprietary and financial information on our behalf.

We are subject to an evolving body of federal, state and non-U.S. laws, regulations, guidelines, and principles regarding data privacy and security. A data breach or inability on our part to comply with such laws, regulations, guidelines, and principles or to quickly adapt our practices to reflect them as they develop, could potentially subject us to significant liabilities and reputational harm. Several governments, including the E.U., the U.K., Brazil, China and several states in the United States, have regulations dealing with the collection and use of personal information obtained from their citizens, and regulators globally are also imposing greater monetary fines for privacy violations. In addition, in the U.S. and internationally, there has been increased legislative and regulatory activity related to AI and the risks and challenges AI poses, including the European Union's Artificial Intelligence Act. These existing laws and other changes in laws or regulations associated with the enhanced protection of certain types of sensitive data and other personal information, require us to evaluate our current operations, information technology systems and data handling practices and implement enhancements and adaptations where necessary to comply. Compliance with these laws, could greatly increase our operational costs or require us to adapt certain products, operations, processes or activities in otherwise suboptimal ways, to comply with the stricter regulatory requirements, such as efforts to meet consumer demand for personalized products and services, in jurisdictions where we operate. The regulations are complex and likely require adjustments to our operations. Any failure to comply with all such laws by us, our business partners or third-parties engaged by us could result in significant liabilities and reputational harm.

In addition, if we are unable to prevent or detect security breaches, or properly remedy them, we may suffer financial and reputational damage or penalties because of the unauthorized disclosure of confidential information belonging to us or to our partners, customers or suppliers, including personal employee, consumer or presenter information stored in our or third-party systems or as a result of the dissemination of inaccurate information. In addition, the unauthorized disclosure of nonpublic sensitive information could lead to the loss of trade secrets or damage our reputation and brand image or otherwise adversely affect our ability to compete. Adverse publicity stemming from a data breach, whether or not valid, could reduce demand for our products or adversely affect our relationship with customers, suppliers, vendors, partners and service providers. Further, a failure to adequately protect personal data, including that of customers or employees, or other data security failure, such as a cyber attack from a third party, could lead to penalties, significant remediation costs and reputational damage, including loss of future business.

Failure of or disruption to one or more of our information technology platforms could affect our ability to execute our operating strategy.

We rely on multiple information technology platforms to execute operations related to OTC (order to cash), manufacturing, financial transactions and reporting, procurement to pay and payroll. In addition, we have become more reliant on direct-to-consumer and content management. Many of these systems are integrated via internally developed interfaces and modifications. The failure of one or more systems could lead to operating inefficiencies or disruptions and a resulting decline in revenue or profitability. As we continue the implementation and the migration to SaaS and cloud-based technology solutions, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in our efforts or that the implementation of the remaining stages of these initiatives in

the Company's global operations will not involve disruptions in our systems or processes having a short term adverse impact on our operations and ability to serve customers and business partners.

Our e-commerce operations are important to our business, and our digital marketing strategies rely on the use of online and mobile applications, including third-party social media platforms. Due to the importance of our e-commerce operations, we are vulnerable to website or application downtime and other technical failures, as well as disruptions beyond our control. For example, regulatory measures restricting or otherwise impacting the use of the web sites, mobile applications or social media platforms that we use in connection with our digital marketing and e-commerce activities could impact the development of our digital advocacy strategy. Our failure to successfully respond to these risks in a timely manner could reduce e-commerce sales, damage our brands' reputations or reduce the impact of our digital marketing strategies.

The risks described here are heightened due to the prevalence of remote working and the challenges associated with managing remote computing assets and security vulnerabilities that are present in many non-corporate and home networks. If a natural disaster, power outage, connectivity issue, or other event occurs that impacts our employees' ability to work remotely, it may be difficult or, in certain cases, impossible, for us to continue our business for a substantial period of time. The increase in remote working may also result in heightened consumer privacy, IT security and fraud concerns, potentially disrupting our operations for a prolonged period of time.

We use AI in our business, and challenges with properly governing, managing or monitoring its use could result in harm to our brands, reputation, business, operations or customers.

We are expanding the use of AI solutions, including machine learning and generative AI tools and related technologies in our operations, including to support marketing, media allocation, content creation and optimization, translation, demand planning, supply chain optimization, customer engagement, internal productivity tools and other business processes. These applications may become increasingly important in our operations over time and will require significant resources to implement successfully. The use of AI presents a number of evolving legal, operational, commercial, intellectual property, cybersecurity, privacy, regulatory, ethical and reputational risks, many of which are uncertain or may develop rapidly.

AI systems may produce inaccurate, incomplete, biased, misleading, offensive, discriminatory or otherwise harmful outputs, including because of limitations, biases or errors in underlying models, training data, prompts, third-party tools, integrations or human review processes. AI outputs may also fail to reflect current facts, applicable legal or regulatory requirements, brand standards, product substantiation requirements, consumer expectations or our policies and procedures. If we or our third-party service providers, vendors, agencies, partners or employees rely on AI outputs without appropriate human review, validation and controls, we may make operational, marketing, product, employment, consumer-facing or other decisions that adversely affect our business, brands, reputation, customers, employees, suppliers or other stakeholders. Further, our competitors or other third parties may incorporate AI into their business, services, and products more rapidly or more successfully than us, which could hinder our ability to compete effectively.

The use of AI may also increase the risk of unauthorized disclosure, misuse or loss of confidential, proprietary, personal, regulated or otherwise sensitive information, including through prompts, uploads, model training, logs, integrations or vendor systems. If such information is provided to or processed by an AI tool without appropriate authorization, contractual protections or technical safeguards, we may lose valuable intellectual property or trade secret protections, breach contractual confidentiality obligations, violate privacy, cybersecurity, consumer protection or employment laws, or otherwise expose the Company to regulatory scrutiny, litigation, remediation costs or reputational harm. In addition, AI-generated content or content modified using AI may infringe, misappropriate or otherwise violate third-party intellectual property, privacy, publicity or other rights, may be difficult to protect under existing intellectual property laws, or may create uncertainty regarding ownership, authorship or enforceability of rights in such content.

We have adopted internal governance processes and policies for AI use, including review and approval requirements for AI initiatives, restrictions on use of confidential or sensitive information, legal and compliance review for certain use cases, contractual requirements for certain vendors, human oversight expectations, and monitoring and reporting obligations. However, these controls may not be effective in all circumstances, may not be followed by employees, contractors, agencies, vendors or other third parties, may not identify or mitigate all risks, and may require significant resources to maintain and evolve. In particular, unauthorized, unapproved or inconsistent use of AI tools may be difficult to detect or prevent, especially as AI capabilities become embedded in commonly used software, vendor offerings and business processes. In addition, approved AI initiatives may expand beyond their original scope, may not perform as expected, may be deployed without adequate testing, monitoring, documentation or escalation, or may become non-compliant as laws, regulations, industry standards, platform terms and stakeholder expectations evolve.

The legal and regulatory framework applicable to AI is rapidly evolving globally, including with respect to transparency, automated decision-making, data protection, employment, consumer protection, advertising, intellectual property, cybersecurity and high-risk AI systems. Compliance with new or changing AI-related laws, regulations, guidance, enforcement priorities, industry standards or contractual requirements may require us to modify, limit, suspend or discontinue certain AI uses, incur

additional costs, implement new governance processes, complete additional assessments, provide disclosures, enhance monitoring and documentation, or obtain additional contractual protections from vendors and other third parties. Failure by us or by third parties acting on our behalf to comply with such requirements, or to use AI in a manner consistent with our policies, contractual obligations, brand standards or stakeholder expectations, could result in regulatory investigations, fines, penalties, litigation, indemnity claims, intellectual property disputes, loss of proprietary rights, cybersecurity incidents, business disruption, reputational harm, consumer or customer dissatisfaction, reduced effectiveness of our operations and marketing activities, or other adverse impacts on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and the trading price of our securities.

Our success depends, in part, on our employees, including our key personnel.

Our success depends, in part, on our ability to identify, hire, train and retain our employees, including our key personnel, such as our executive officers and senior management team and our research and development and marketing personnel. Over the past few years, we have experienced several changes to senior management and the composition of our board of directors, and we are still in the process of refining and implementing our global business strategies, including cost reduction activities and right-sizing the organization for our future business. Transition periods accompanying changes in leadership and changes due to business reorganization may result in uncertainty, impact business performance and strategies and retention of personnel. The unexpected loss of one or more of our key employees could adversely affect our business. Competition for highly qualified individuals can be intense, and although many of our key personnel have signed non-compete agreements, it is possible that these agreements would be unenforceable, in whole or in part, in some jurisdictions, permitting employees in those jurisdictions to transfer their skills and knowledge to the benefit of our competitors with little or no restriction. We may not be able to attract, assimilate or retain qualified personnel in the future, and our failure to do so could adversely affect our business. Further, other companies may attempt to recruit our key personnel and we may attempt to recruit their key personnel, even if bound by non-competes, which could result in diversion of management attention and our resources to litigation related to such recruitment. These risks may be exacerbated by the stresses associated with changes in our global business strategy, the implementation of our restructuring activities, any continued changes in our senior management team and other key personnel, and other initiatives. During fiscal 2026, we continued to experience an increasingly competitive labor market, increased employee turnover, and labor shortages in our extended supply chain. These challenges have resulted in, and could continue to result in, increased costs and could impact our ability to meet consumer demand, each of which may adversely affect our business and financial results.

As we continue to restructure our workforce from time to time (including with respect to our global business strategies and other business restructuring initiatives, as well as changes to our brand portfolio) and work with more brand partners and licensors, the risk of potential employment-related claims and disputes will also increase. As such, we or our partners may be subject to claims, allegations or legal proceedings related to employment matters including discrimination, harassment (sexual or otherwise), wrongful termination or retaliation, local, state, federal and non-U.S. labor law violations, injury, and wage violations. In addition, our employees in certain countries in Europe are subject to works council arrangements, exposing us to associated delays, works council claims and associated litigation. In the event we or our partners are subject to one or more employment-related claims, allegations or legal proceedings, we or our partners may incur substantial costs, losses or other liabilities in the defense, investigation, settlement, delays associated with, or other disposition of such claims. In addition to the economic impact, we or our partners may also suffer reputational harm as a result of such claims, allegations and legal proceedings and the investigation, defense and prosecution of such claims, allegations and legal proceedings could cause substantial disruption in our or our partners' business and operations, including delaying and reducing the expected benefits of any associated restructuring activities. We have policies and procedures in place to reduce our exposure to these risks, but such policies and procedures may not be effective and we may be exposed to such claims, allegations or legal proceedings.

If we underestimate or overestimate demand for our products and do not maintain appropriate inventory levels, our net revenues or working capital could be negatively impacted.

We continue to implement initiatives to improve control over our product demand planning and inventories. We have identified, and may continue to identify, inventories that are not saleable in the ordinary course, but our existing program or any future inventory management program may not be successful in improving our inventory control. Our ability to manage our inventory levels to meet demand for our products is important for our business. If we overestimate or underestimate demand for any of our products, we may not maintain appropriate inventory levels, we could have excess inventory that we may need to hold for a long period of time, write down, sell at prices lower than expected or discard, which could negatively impact our reputation, net sales, working capital or cash flows from working capital, or cause us to incur excess and obsolete inventory charges. We also could have inadequate inventories which could hinder our ability to meet demand. In addition, due to changes in our strategy, including the Coty.Curated initiatives aimed at reducing portfolio complexity and focusing investment on core activations, we have incurred and will continue to incur excess and obsolete inventory charges. We have sought and continue to seek to improve our payable terms, which could adversely affect our relations with our suppliers.

In addition, we have significant working capital needs, as the nature of our business requires us to maintain inventories that enable us to fulfill customer demand. We generally finance our working capital needs through cash flows from operations and borrowings under our credit facilities. If we are unable to finance our working capital needs on the same or more favorable terms going forward, or if our working capital requirements increase and we are unable to finance the increase, we may not be able to produce the inventories required by demand, which could result in a loss of sales. In addition, we are reliant on our cash flows from operations to repay our indebtedness, which may impact the cash flows that are available for working capital needs. Our ability to generate and maintain sufficient cash levels also could impact our ability to reduce our indebtedness.

The above risks have been and may continue to be exacerbated by the impact of inflationary pressures and global supply chain disruptions on our business, and our efforts to manage and remedy these impacts to the Company may not achieve results in accordance with our expectations or on the timelines we anticipate.

We are subject to risks related to our international operations.

We operate on a global basis, and approximately 73% of our net revenues in fiscal 2026 were generated outside North America. We have employees in more than 37 countries, and we market, sell and distribute our products in over 122 countries and territories. Our presence in such geographies has expanded as a result of our acquisitions, as well as organic growth, and we are pursuing selective international expansion in countries where we do not yet have a significant presence. In these countries, we are exposed to risks inherent in operating in geographies in which we have not operated in or have been less present in the past, and in most of these countries we face established competitors with significantly more operating experience in those locations.

Non-U.S. operations are subject to many risks and uncertainties, including ongoing instability or changes in a country's or region's economic, regulatory or political conditions, including inflation, recession, interest rate fluctuations, sovereign default risk and actual or anticipated military or political conflicts, labor market disruptions, sanctions, boycotts, new or increased tariffs, quotas, exchange or price controls, trade barriers or other restrictions on foreign businesses, our ability to effectively and timely implement processes and policies across our diverse operations and employee base, and difficulties and costs associated with complying with a wide variety of complex and potentially conflicting regulations across multiple jurisdictions. Non-U.S. operations also increase the risk of non-compliance with U.S. laws and regulations applicable to such non-U.S. operations, such as those relating to sanctions, boycotts and improper payments.

In addition, sudden disruptions in business conditions as a consequence of events such as terrorist attacks, war or other military action or the threat of further attacks, pandemics or other crises or vulnerabilities or as a result of natural disasters, adverse weather conditions or climate changes, may have an impact on consumer spending in one or more regions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities.

Additional tariffs or other restrictions placed on imports, retaliatory trade measures taken by other countries and resulting trade wars may have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

The U.S. and the other countries in which our products are manufactured or sold have imposed and may impose additional quotas, duties, tariffs, retaliatory or trade protection measures, or other restrictions or regulations, or may adversely adjust prevailing quota, duty or tariff levels, which can affect both the materials that we use to manufacture or package our products and the sale of finished products. For example, in 2018, the E.U. imposed tariffs on certain prestige category products imported from the U.S., which, while in effect, impacted the sale in the E.U. of certain of our products manufactured in the U.S. Similarly, the tariffs imposed by the U.S. on goods and materials from China since 2019 have impacted materials we import for use in manufacturing or packaging in the U.S. In addition, since early 2025, the U.S. administration, under various authorities, has announced, imposed, modified, expanded and in certain cases replaced tariffs on imported goods from countries worldwide, including products manufactured in the E.U. and in China, while other countries have implemented or may implement responsive trade measures. Although some of these tariffs have been paused, reduced or invalidated, there is significant uncertainty as trade negotiations are ongoing and outcomes are unpredictable. Measures to reduce the impact of tariff increases or trade restrictions, including shifts of production among countries and manufacturers, geographical diversification of our sources of supply, adjustments in product or packaging design and fabrication, or increased prices, could increase our costs and delay our time to market or decrease sales. In addition, uncertainty regarding future trade policies may make it more difficult for us, our customers and our suppliers to plan and execute business activities and investments, forecast costs, manage inventory, and plan pricing strategies. For a further discussion of our estimated impact of tariffs, please refer to "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Overview-Global Economic Landscape and Business Impact".

Other governmental action related to tariffs or international trade agreements has the potential to adversely impact demand for our products, our costs, customers, suppliers and global economic conditions and cause higher volatility in financial markets. The beauty industry has been impacted by ongoing uncertainty surrounding tariffs and import duties, and international trade relations generally. While we actively review existing and proposed measures to seek to assess the impact of them on our

business, changes in tariff rates, import duties and other new or augmented trade restrictions could have a number of negative impacts on our business, including higher consumer prices and reduced demand for our products and higher input costs.

Changes in tax laws or regulations, or challenges to our tax positions, could significantly increase our tax liabilities.

We are subject to taxation in the U.S. and numerous foreign jurisdictions. From time to time, changes in tax laws or regulations may be enacted that could significantly affect our overall tax liabilities and our effective tax rate. For example, in the United States the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 made broad and complex changes to the U.S. tax laws that affect businesses operating internationally, and in July 2025, the U.S. government enacted further tax reforms that extended or made permanent many of the corporate tax changes arising under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act passed in 2017. Additional significant changes in tax laws and regulations could be enacted in the future. U.S. and foreign governmental agencies maintain focus on the taxation of multinational companies, including statutory tax rates, digital taxes, global minimum taxes (such as the Pillar Two framework agreed to by members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development which has been adopted in many jurisdictions), country-by-country reporting, and transactions between affiliated companies. Such changes may negatively impact our effective tax rate and have increased and may continue to increase tax compliance and reporting costs, and our future income tax provisions could increase or be adversely affected by changes in the mix of income earned or losses incurred in jurisdictions with differing statutory rates, changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets or liabilities, successful challenges to our tax positions, changes to the location of our tax principal or by other factors.

Risks related to our Indebtedness.

We have taken on significant debt, and the agreements that govern such debt contain various covenants that impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us, which may adversely affect our business.

We have a substantial amount of indebtedness, which may have adverse consequences on our business and impair our ability to be certain that additional financing will be available on reasonable terms when required.

Agreements that govern our indebtedness, including our credit agreement (as amended, the “2018 Coty Credit Agreement”), and the indentures governing our senior secured notes, impose significant operating and financial restrictions on our activities. These restrictions may limit or prohibit our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to, among other things:

- incur indebtedness or grant liens on our property;
- dispose of assets or equity;
- make acquisitions or investments;
- make dividends, distributions or other restricted payments;
- effect affiliate transactions;
- enter into sale and leaseback transactions; and
- enter into mergers, consolidations or sales of substantially all of our assets and the assets of our subsidiaries.

In addition, we are required to maintain certain financial ratios calculated pursuant to a financial maintenance covenant under the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement on a quarterly basis. For a further description of the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement and the covenants thereunder, as well as the indentures governing our senior secured notes, please refer to Note 13, “Debt” in the notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our debt burden and the restrictions in the agreements that govern our debt could have important consequences, including increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions; limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and our industry; requiring the dedication of a substantial portion of any cash flow from operations and capital investments to the payment of principal of, and interest on, our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of such cash flow to fund our operations, turnaround strategy, working capital, capital expenditures, future business opportunities and other general corporate purposes; exposing us to the risk of increased interest rates with respect to any borrowings that are at variable rates of interest; restricting us from making strategic acquisitions or causing us to make non-strategic divestitures; limiting our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, research and development, debt service requirements, acquisitions and general corporate or other purposes; limiting our ability to adjust to changing market conditions; limiting our ability to take advantage of financing and other corporate opportunities; and placing us at a competitive disadvantage relative to our competitors who are less highly leveraged. Moreover, a material breach of the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement could result in the acceleration of all obligations outstanding under that agreement.

Our ability to service and repay our indebtedness will be dependent on the cash flow generated by our subsidiaries and events beyond our control.

Prevailing economic conditions and financial, business and other factors, many of which are beyond our control, may affect our ability to make payments on our debt and comply with other requirements under the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement and to meet our deleveraging objectives. In particular, due to the seasonal nature of the beauty industry, with the highest levels of consumer demand generally occurring during the holiday buying season in our second fiscal quarter, our subsidiaries' cash flow in the second half of the fiscal year may be less than in the first half of the fiscal year, which may affect our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations, including to service our senior secured notes and the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement, and to meet our deleveraging objectives. If we do not generate sufficient cash flow to satisfy our covenants and debt service obligations, including payments on our senior secured notes and under the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement, we may have to undertake additional cost reduction measures or alternative financing plans, such as refinancing or restructuring our debt; selling assets; reducing or delaying capital investments; modifying terms of agreements, including timing of payments, with vendors, customers, and other third parties; or seeking to raise additional capital. The terms of the indentures governing our senior secured notes, the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement or any existing debt instruments or future debt instruments that we may enter into may restrict us from adopting some of these alternatives. Our ability to restructure or refinance our debt, including our senior secured notes maturing in May 2027 and our 2023 Coty Revolving Credit Facility maturing in July 2028, will depend on the capital markets and other macroeconomic conditions and our financial condition at such time. Recent refinancings of our debt have resulted, and future refinancings or modifications of our debt, could result in higher interest rates and may require us to comply with more onerous covenants or reduce our borrowing capacity, which could further restrict our business operations. For example, the refinancing of certain portions of our debt in 2021 resulted in higher interest rates applicable to the newly issued senior secured notes, in part due to prevailing macroeconomic conditions and a decline in our credit ratings since our previous refinancing transactions in 2018. In addition, the ratings downgrade in July 2026 resulted in the reinstatement of certain covenants and collateral provisions for applicable outstanding senior secured notes. The inability of our subsidiaries to generate sufficient cash flow to satisfy our covenants and debt service obligations, including the inability to service our senior secured notes and the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement, or to refinance our obligations on commercially reasonable terms, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, profitability, cash flows or liquidity, as well as the trading price of our securities, and may impact our ability to satisfy our obligations in respect of our senior secured notes and the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement.

Our variable rate indebtedness subjects us to interest rate risk, which could cause certain debt service obligations to increase.

Borrowings under the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement, as well as certain payments under our forward repurchase contracts, are at variable rates of interest and expose us to interest rate risk. In the past, inflation and other factors have resulted in an increase in interest rates generally, which has impacted our borrowing costs. If interest rates were to continue to increase, our debt service obligations on the variable rate indebtedness referred to above would increase even if the principal amount borrowed remained the same, and our net income and cash flows will correspondingly decrease. We do not maintain interest rate swaps with respect to our variable rate exposures.

In addition, we have amended our 2018 Credit Agreement to allow us to reference the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") as the primary benchmark rate for our variable rate indebtedness, in lieu of the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). SOFR is a relatively new reference rate and with a limited history, and changes in SOFR have, on occasion, been more volatile than changes in other benchmark or market rates. As a result, the amount of interest we may pay on our variable rate indebtedness is difficult to predict.

Risks related to Macroeconomic Conditions and Market Risks

A general economic downturn, credit constriction, inflationary pressures or other adverse macroeconomic conditions could reduce consumer spending and adversely affect our financial results.

We operate in an environment of slow overall growth in the segments and geographies in which we compete, with increasing competitive pressure and changing consumer preferences. Our sales are affected by the overall level of consumer spending, which is affected by a number of factors beyond our control, including general economic conditions, potential recessions in one or more significant economies, inflation, interest rates, energy costs, government policies affecting consumers and consumer confidence.

Consumer purchases of discretionary and other items and services, including beauty products, tend to decline during recessionary periods, periods of high inflation and otherwise weak economic environments, when disposable income is lower. A decline in consumer spending would likely have a negative impact on our direct sales as well as sales to retailers and could cause financial difficulties for retail customers. Deterioration of social or economic conditions in our major markets, including the U.S., Europe or elsewhere could reduce sales and could also impair collections on accounts receivable.

If direct consumer and retail customer purchases decrease, we may not be able to generate sufficient cash flow to meet our debt obligations and other commitments and may need to refinance our debt, dispose of assets or issue equity to raise necessary funds. We cannot predict whether we would be able to undertake any of these actions on a timely basis, on satisfactory terms or at all. The financial difficulties of a retail customer could also cause us to curtail or eliminate business with that customer. We may also decide to assume more credit risk relating to receivables from our customers, which increases the possibility of late or non-payment. Our inability to collect receivables from a significant retailer, or from a group of such customers, could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and the trading price of our securities. If a retailer or customer were to go into liquidation, we could incur additional costs if we choose to purchase the retailer's or customer's inventory of our products to protect brand equity.

Geopolitical instability, armed conflicts, terrorist activity and other global events could disrupt our business, affect our access to markets and adversely affect our results.

Global events may impact our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and the trading price of our securities, and, as demonstrated by the impacts of regional wars and armed conflicts, such as the war in Ukraine and the war in the Middle East, such events can evolve rapidly and cause significant and pervasive disruptions to global economic and business conditions.

Abrupt political change, terrorist activity, armed conflict and any escalation or expansion of existing conflicts pose a risk of further general economic disruption in affected regions. Geopolitical change may result in changing regulatory systems and requirements, market interventions and other developments that could impact our operating strategies, access to national, regional and global markets, hiring, supply chain conditions and profitability. For example, the war in the Middle East has impacted transportation costs as well as sales in the region, and these impacts may continue. In addition, changes in the regulatory environment in China or geopolitical tensions impacting trade or operations in China could also impact our strategy in the region. Any of these developments could negatively impact our revenues or otherwise materially adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and the trading price of our securities.

Price inflation for labor, materials and services, further exacerbated by volatility in energy and commodity markets by geopolitical events, could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We experienced considerable price inflation in costs for labor, materials and services during fiscal 2022 and fiscal 2023. If inflationary pressures resume, we may not be able to pass through inflationary cost increases, and we may only be able to recoup a portion of our increased costs in future periods. Our ability to raise prices to reflect increased costs may also be limited by competitive conditions in the market for our products. The war in Ukraine and/or the war in the Middle East and prolonged geopolitical conflict globally may continue to result in increased price inflation, escalating energy and commodity prices and increasing costs of materials and services, including transportation and insurance, together with shortages or inconsistent availability of materials and services, which may also have the effect of heightening many of our other risks, such as those relating to cyber security, supply chain disruption, volatility in prices and market conditions, our ability to forecast demand, and our ability to successfully implement our global business strategies, any of which could negatively affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Volatility in the financial markets could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities.

While we currently generate significant cash flows from our ongoing operations and have access to global credit markets through our various financing activities, credit markets may experience significant disruptions. Deterioration in global financial markets, including as a result of global and regional economic conditions, the war in Ukraine and/or the war in the Middle East and related geopolitical conditions, could make future financing or refinancing difficult or more expensive. If any financial institutions that are parties to our credit facilities or other financing arrangements, such as interest rate or foreign currency exchange hedging instruments, were to declare bankruptcy or become insolvent, or experience other financial difficulty, they may be unable to perform under their agreements with us. In addition, the deterioration of the financial condition of any of the financial institutions that hold our short-term investments and cash deposits could negatively impact the value and liquidity of such investments and deposits. This could leave us with reduced borrowing capacity, could leave us unhedged against certain interest rate or foreign currency exposures or could reduce our access to our cash deposits, which could have an adverse impact on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities.

Fluctuations in currency exchange rates may negatively impact our financial condition and results of operations.

Exchange rate fluctuations have affected and may in the future affect our results of operations, financial condition, reported earnings, the value of our foreign assets, the relative prices at which we and foreign competitors sell products in the same markets and the cost of certain inventory and non-inventory items required by our operations. The currencies to which we are exposed include the euro, the British pound, the Chinese yuan, the Argentine peso, the Polish zloty, the Brazilian real, the Australian dollar and the Canadian dollar. The exchange rates between these currencies and the U.S. dollar in recent years have fluctuated significantly and may continue to do so in the future. A depreciation of these currencies against the U.S. dollar would

decrease the U.S. dollar equivalent of the amounts derived from foreign operations reported in our consolidated financial statements and an appreciation of these currencies would result in a corresponding increase in such amounts. The cost of certain items, such as raw materials, transportation and freight, required by our operations may be affected by changes in the value of the various relevant currencies. To the extent that we are required to pay for goods or services in foreign currencies, the appreciation of such currencies against the U.S. dollar would tend to negatively impact our financial condition and results of operations. Our efforts to hedge certain exposures to foreign currency exchange rates arising in the ordinary course of business may not successfully hedge the effect of such fluctuations.

In addition, a portion of our borrowings under the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement and senior notes indentures are denominated in euros and expose us to currency exchange rate risk. We have entered into derivative transactions in order to reduce currency exchange rate volatility. However, we may not enter into or maintain such derivatives with respect to all of our euro-denominated indebtedness, and any derivative transactions we enter into may not fully mitigate our currency exchange rate risk.

Legal and Regulatory Risks

We are subject to legal proceedings and legal compliance risks, including talc-related litigation alleging bodily injury.

We are subject to a variety of legal proceedings and legal compliance risks in the countries in which we do business, including the matters described under the heading “Legal Proceedings” in Part I, Item 3 of this report. We are under the jurisdiction of regulators and other governmental authorities which may, in certain circumstances, lead to enforcement actions, changes in business practices, fines and penalties, the assertion of private litigation claims and damages. Some of these actions may also adversely impact our customer relationships, particularly to the extent customers were implicated by such proceedings. We are also subject to legal proceedings and legal compliance risks in connection with legacy matters involving the P&G Beauty Business and the Hypermarcas Brands that were previously outside our control and that we are now independently addressing, as well as retained liabilities relating to divested businesses, which may result in unanticipated or new liabilities. We also are involved in numerous lawsuits involving product liability issues, mostly involving allegations related to alleged asbestos in our talc-based cosmetic products, allegedly leading to mesothelioma. While we believe that we have valid defenses to these lawsuits, these risks will continue to exist with respect to our business, and additional legal proceedings and other contingencies, the outcome and impact of which (including legal fees) cannot be predicted with certainty, will arise from time to time. Any negative resolution of litigation to which we are subject to could have an adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In particular, the potential impact of talc-related litigation is highly uncertain, as nationwide trial results in similar cases filed against Coty and other manufacturers or retailers of cosmetic talc products have ranged from outright dismissals to very large settlements and jury awards of both compensatory and punitive damages. Additionally, our continued production and sale of talc-based cosmetic products could in the future subject us to additional legal claims related to the sale of one or more of our talc-based cosmetics products, including potential governmental inquiries, investigations, claims and consumer protection cases from state attorneys general. In previous fiscal years the value of settlements made by the Company, both individually and in the aggregate, has not been material; however, due to the rising number of filed and pending cases against the Company, as well as the evolving litigation landscape, inclusive of significant judgments and settlements by third party companies, settlement values and other costs associated with these cases have increased substantially and are likely to increase in the future. In addition, the Company has experienced higher recent settlement demands and volumes driven in part by the maturation of cases that have been previously filed and are now reaching the trial stage as well as the general nature of litigation in this area which sometimes involves expedited trial dates and substantial settlements or judgments involving third parties. Settlements paid as well as accruals related to probable and estimable claims during the period have substantially increased year-over-year and are expected to continue to increase. Such amounts, however, are not necessarily indicative of future settlement values or the number of future cases due to the uncertainties described above as well as various factors related to individual claims. Additional liabilities or increases in estimates, or a range of either, could vary significantly from period to period and could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and/or financial position.

In addition, we are subject to pending tax assessment matters in Brazil relating to local sales tax credits for the 2016-2020 tax periods. Although we are seeking favorable administrative and judicial decisions on the related tax enforcement actions, we may not be successful. For example, in connection with a Goiás State tax ICMS assessment received in August 2020, we received unfavorable rulings in fiscal 2024 in a related judicial case about an additional claim for fees over the tax incentive. Although the Superior Court of Justice rendered a favorable verdict on appeal, granting the Company’s request to remand the case to the state court in Goiás, the judicial process is ongoing. See Note 23— Legal and Other Contingencies for more information regarding our potential tax obligations in Brazil.

Changes in laws, regulations and policies that affect our business or products could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities.

Our business is subject to numerous laws, regulations and policies. Changes in the laws (both foreign and domestic), regulations and policies, including the interpretation or enforcement thereof, that affect, or will affect, our business or products, including those related to intellectual property, marketing, antitrust and competition, product liability, restrictions or requirements related to product content or formulation, labeling and packaging (including end-of-product-life responsibility), corruption, the environment or climate change (including increasing focus on the climate, water and waste impacts of operations and products), shifts in immigration and work permit policies, privacy, data protection, taxes, tariffs, trade and customs (including, among others, import and export license requirements, sanctions, boycotts, quotas, trade barriers, and other measures imposed by U.S. and other countries), restrictions on foreign investment, the outcome and expense of legal or regulatory proceedings, and any action we may take as a result, and changes in accounting standards, could adversely affect our financial results as well as the trading price of our securities. See “—We are subject to risks related to our international operations”. In addition, increasing governmental and societal attention to environmental, social and governance matters, including expanding mandatory and voluntary reporting, diligence and disclosure on topics such as climate change, waste production, water usage, biodiversity, emerging technologies, human capital, labor, supply chain, and risk oversight, could expand the nature, scope and complexity of matters that we are required to control, assess and report. These and other rapidly changing laws, regulations, policies and related interpretations, as well as increased enforcement actions by various governmental and regulatory agencies, create challenges for us, including our compliance and ethics programs, may alter the environment in which we do business and may increase the ongoing costs of compliance, which could adversely impact our results of operations and cash flows. If we are unable to continue to meet these challenges and comply with all laws, regulations, policies and related interpretations, our reputation and our business results could be adversely impacted.

We are also subject to legal proceedings and legal compliance risks in connection with legacy matters related to acquired companies that were previously outside our control. Such matters may result in our incurring unanticipated costs that may negatively impact the financial contributions of such acquisitions at least in the periods in which such liability is incurred or requires operational adjustments that affect our results of operations with respect to such investments. We may not have adequate or any insurance coverage for some of these legacy matters, including matters assumed in the acquisition of the P&G Beauty Business, the Hypermecas Brands and the Burberry fragrance business, and the joint venture with Kylie Jenner. While we believe that we have adopted, and will adopt, appropriate risk management and compliance programs, the global nature of our operations and many laws and regulations to which we are subject mean that legal and compliance risks will continue to exist with respect to our business, and additional legal proceedings and other contingencies, the outcome of which cannot be predicted with certainty, will arise from time to time, which could adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities.

Our operations and acquisitions in certain foreign areas expose us to political, regulatory, economic and reputational risks.

We operate on a global basis. Our employees, contractors and agents, business partners, joint ventures and joint venture partners and companies to which we outsource certain of our business operations, may take actions in violation of our compliance policies or applicable law. In addition, some of our acquisitions have required us to integrate non-U.S. companies that had not, until our acquisition, been subject to U.S. law or other laws to which we are subject.

In many countries, particularly in those with developing economies, it may be common for persons to engage in business practices prohibited by the laws and regulations applicable to us. In addition, certain countries have laws that differ with those in the US, including relating to competition and product distribution, with which US and other personnel may be unfamiliar, thereby increasing the risk of non-compliance. We continue to enhance our compliance program, including as a result of acquisitions and changes in the regulatory environment, but our compliance program may encounter problems or may not be effective in ensuring compliance.

Failure by us or our subsidiaries to comply with applicable laws or policies could subject us to civil and criminal penalties, cause us to be in breach of contract or damage to our or our licensors’ reputation, each of which could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, cash flows, results of operations, as well as the trading price of our securities.

In addition, the U.S. has imposed and may impose additional sanctions at any time on countries where we sell our products. If so, our existing activities may be adversely affected, we may incur costs in order to come into compliance with future sanctions, depending on the nature of any further sanctions that may be imposed, or we may experience reputational harm and increased regulatory scrutiny. For example, in April 2022, following the imposition of additional sanctions against Russia and Russian interests in connection with the war in Ukraine, we announced our Board’s decision to wind down the operations of our Russian subsidiary as a result of the war and the related sanctions.

We are subject to the interpretation and enforcement by governmental agencies of other foreign laws, rules, regulations or policies, including any changes thereto, such as restrictions on trade, import and export license requirements, and tariffs and taxes (including assessments and disputes related thereto), which may require us to adjust our operations in certain areas where we do business. We face legal and regulatory risks in the U.S. and abroad and, in particular, cannot predict with certainty the outcome of various contingencies or the impact that pending or future legislative and regulatory changes may have on our

business. It is not possible to gauge what any final regulation may provide, its effective date or its impact at this time. These risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, as well as the trading price of our securities.

Our employees or others may engage in misconduct or other improper activities including noncompliance with regulatory standards and regulatory requirements.

We are exposed to the risk of fraud or other misconduct by our personnel or third parties such as independent contractors, agents or influencers. Misconduct by employees, independent contractors, influencers or agents could include inadvertent or intentional failures to comply with the laws and regulations to which we are subject or with our policies, provide accurate information to regulatory authorities, comply with ethical, social, product, labor and environmental standards, comply with fraud and abuse laws and regulations, report financial information or data accurately, or disclose unauthorized activities to us. In particular, our business is subject to laws, regulations and policies intended to prevent fraud, kickbacks, self-dealing, resale price maintenance and other abusive practices. These laws and regulations may restrict or prohibit a wide range of pricing, discounting, marketing and promotion, sales commission, customer incentive programs, and other business arrangements. Our current and former employees, influencers or independent contractors may also become subject to allegations of sexual harassment, racial and gender discrimination or other similar misconduct, which, regardless of the ultimate outcome, may result in adverse publicity that could significantly harm our company's brand, reputation and operations. Employee misconduct could also involve improper use of information obtained in the course of the employee's prior or current employment, which could result in legal or regulatory action and serious harm to our reputation.

Violations of our prohibition on harassment, sexual or otherwise, could result in liabilities and/or litigation.

We prohibit harassment or discrimination in the workplace, in sexual or in any other form. This policy applies to all aspects of employment. Notwithstanding our conducting training and taking disciplinary action against alleged violations, we may encounter additional costs from claims made and/or legal proceedings brought against us, and, regardless of the ultimate outcome, we could suffer reputational harm.

If the Distribution (as defined below) or the acquisition of the P&G Beauty Business does not qualify for its intended tax treatment, in certain circumstances we are required to indemnify P&G for resulting tax-related losses under the tax matters agreement entered into in connection with the acquisition of the P&G Beauty Business dated October 1, 2016 (the "Tax Matters Agreement").

In connection with the closing of the acquisition of the P&G Beauty Business on October 1, 2016, we and P&G received written opinions from special tax counsel regarding the intended tax treatment of the merger, and The Procter & Gamble Company ("P&G") received an additional written opinion from special tax counsel regarding the intended tax treatment of the distribution by P&G of its shares of Galleria Co. ("Galleria") common stock to P&G shareholders by way of an exchange offer (the "Distribution"). The opinions were based on, among other things, certain assumptions and representations as to factual matters and certain covenants made by us, P&G, Galleria and Green Acquisition Sub Inc. The opinions are not binding on the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") or a court, and the IRS or a court may not agree with the opinions.

Under the Tax Matters Agreement, in certain circumstances and subject to certain limitations, we are required to indemnify P&G against tax-related losses (e.g., increased taxes, penalties and interest required to be paid by P&G) if the Distribution or the merger fails to qualify for its intended tax treatment, including if the Distribution becomes taxable to P&G as a result of the acquisition of a 50% or greater interest (by vote or value) in us as part of a plan or series of related transactions that included the Distribution or if such failure is attributable to a breach of certain representations and warranties by us or certain actions or omissions by us. If we are required to indemnify P&G in the event of a taxable Distribution, this indemnification obligation would be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on us, including with respect to our financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Common Stock

We are subject to risks related to our common stock and our stock repurchase program.

Any repurchases pursuant to our stock repurchase program, or a decision to discontinue our stock repurchase program, which may be discontinued at any time, could affect our stock price and increase volatility. In addition, the timing and actual number of any shares repurchased will depend on a variety of factors including the timing of open trading windows, price, corporate and regulatory requirements, an assessment by management and our Board of Directors of cash availability, capital allocation priorities, including deleveraging, and other market conditions. In addition, in 2022 and 2023 we entered into forward repurchase transactions to begin hedging for a potential \$200 million repurchase under our stock repurchase program planned for the end of 2024, an additional potential \$196 million repurchase under our stock repurchase program originally planned for the end of 2025 and an additional potential \$294 million repurchase originally planned for 2026. In February 2024, we elected to physically settle one of the forward repurchase contracts for a cash payment of \$200.0 in exchange for 27.0 million shares of our Class A Common Stock. We extended the maturity of the outstanding forward repurchase transactions

until January 2027. Our decision to physically settle the outstanding forward repurchase contracts on their existing terms, or to extend the maturity or unwind such transactions, will depend on a variety of factors including market conditions, open trading windows, and our capital allocation priorities and internal cash management considerations at the time. These forward repurchase transactions expose us to additional risks related to the price of our common stock, including potential true-up payments in cash upon specified changes in the price of our common stock. Declines in the price of our common stock during fiscal 2025 and fiscal 2026 resulted in the payment of \$191.1 and \$194.4, respectively, in connection with these true-up obligations.

JAB Beauty B.V. (“JAB”) and its affiliates beneficially own approximately 54% of the fully diluted shares of our Class A Common Stock and, as such, have the ability to effect certain decisions requiring stockholder approval, which may be inconsistent with the interests of our other stockholders.

JAB Holdings B.V. (“JABH”), through an affiliate, JAB Beauty B.V., may be deemed to beneficially own approximately 54% of the outstanding shares of our Class A Common Stock (inclusive of all voting interests of Peter Harf, the Company's former Chairman, and HFS Holdings S.à r.l. (“HFS”), which is beneficially owned by Mr. Harf). As a result, JABH has the ability to exercise control over certain decisions requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors, amendments to our certificate of incorporation and approval of significant corporate transactions, such as a merger or other sale of the Company or our assets. In addition, three members of our Board of Directors are affiliated with JABH. Accordingly, JAB has significant influence over us and our decisions, including the appointment of management and any other action requiring a vote of our Board of Directors. In addition, this concentration of ownership may have the effect of delaying, preventing or deterring a change in control of us and may negatively affect the market price of our stock.

JABH's interests may be different from or conflict with our interests or the interests of our other stockholders. JABH and its affiliates are in the business of making investments in companies and may from time to time acquire and hold interests in businesses that compete indirectly with us. JABH or its affiliates may also pursue acquisition opportunities that are complementary to our business, and, as a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to us. In addition, JABH's obligations under its credit facility or other financing arrangements may cause JABH to take actions which may be inconsistent with your interests. Accordingly, the interests of JABH may not always coincide with our interests or the interests of other stockholders, and JABH may seek to cause us to take courses of action that, in its judgment, could enhance its investment in the Company but which might involve risks to our other stockholders or adversely affect us or our other stockholders.

We are a “controlled company” within the meaning of the NYSE rules and, as a result, are entitled to rely on exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements that are designed to provide protection to stockholders of companies that are not “controlled companies.”

For so long as JABH and its affiliates own more than 50% of the total voting power of our common shares, we are a “controlled company” within the meaning of the NYSE corporate governance standards. As a controlled company, we are exempt under the NYSE standards from the obligation to comply with certain NYSE corporate governance requirements, including the requirements:

- that a majority of our board of directors consists of independent directors;
- that we have a nominating committee that is composed entirely of independent directors with a written charter addressing the committee's purpose and responsibilities; and
- that we have a compensation committee that is composed entirely of independent directors with a written charter addressing the committee's purpose and responsibilities.

If we elect to rely on the controlled company exemptions, the procedures for approving significant corporate decisions could be determined by directors who have a direct or indirect interest in such decisions, and our stockholders would not have the same protections afforded to stockholders of other companies that are required to comply with all of the independence rules of the NYSE.

The dual-listing of our Class A Common Stock on the NYSE and on Euronext Paris's Professional Segment may adversely affect the liquidity and value of our Class A Common Stock.

Our Class A Common Stock is listed on Euronext Paris's Professional Segment (“Euronext Paris”). While the dual-listing of our Class A Common Stock was intended to promote additional liquidity for investors and provide greater access to our Class A Common Stock among investors in Europe who may be required to invest in Eurozone markets or certain currencies only, this dual-listing may dilute the liquidity of these securities in one or both markets and may adversely affect the development of an active trading market for Class A Common Stock on Euronext Paris. The price of our Class A Common Stock listed on Euronext Paris could also be adversely affected by trading in our Class A Common Stock on the NYSE. In

addition, currency fluctuations between the Euro and U.S. dollar may have an adverse impact on the value of our Class A Common Stock traded on Euronext Paris.

There has been, and may continue to be, limited liquidity on the Euronext Paris market. We have not appointed any market maker on the Euronext Paris market but may do so in the future. On this basis, the liquidity of our Class A Common Stock traded on Euronext Paris may be uncertain and investors on the Euronext Paris market may need to assess their ability to adjust the size of their position given the then trading liquidity prior to investing in our securities.

We incur additional auditing, legal, reporting and other expenses in order to maintain a dual-listing on both NYSE and Euronext Paris, including the costs of listing on two exchanges. If our Board of Directors determines that the cost of maintaining our listing on Euronext Paris outweighs the benefits of such listing, we may incur costs associated with delisting from that exchange.

Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments.*

None.

Item 1C. *Cybersecurity.*

Risk management and strategy

We have developed and implemented a cybersecurity risk management program intended to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of our critical systems and information. We continuously assess and strategically invest to improve the resiliency of our information security systems in a dynamic cybersecurity landscape. Our assurance practices are based on internationally recognized standards as implemented by our Global Information Security Team, which is responsible for managing our Security Operations Center. Our cybersecurity risk management program includes protocols for preventing, detecting and responding to cybersecurity incidents, and cross-functional coordination and governance of business continuity and disaster recovery plans. In addition to assessing our own cybersecurity preparedness, we also consider and evaluate cybersecurity risks associated with our third-party service providers and vendors. We engage internal and external assessors, consultants, auditors, and other third-party experts, to identify opportunities for improvements to our cybersecurity risk management program.

The Global Information Security Team has implemented processes to manage and report various security threats, including escalation procedures based on the nature and severity of the incident including, where appropriate, escalation to our Cybersecurity Special Committee, Audit and Finance Committee (“AFC”) and Board of Directors. We conduct cybersecurity incident simulations on a regular basis, including involvement of the Cybersecurity Special Committee, along with various tabletop exercises designed to test our incident response procedures, identify gaps and improvement opportunities and exercise team preparedness.

Cybersecurity training and safety are fundamental pillars to our overarching global information security strategy. The Global Information Security Team periodically shares security tips and best practices for all employees to raise awareness around digital security and routinely conducts phishing simulations and testing scenarios to complement required employee trainings on cybersecurity fundamentals, awareness, common threats and data loss prevention.

As of the date of this report, we have not identified cybersecurity threats that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our operations, business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition. We may face risks from cybersecurity threats that, if realized, are reasonably likely to materially affect our operations, business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition. See “Risk factors related to our information technology and cybersecurity systems” included as part of Item 1A. Risk Factors of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, which disclosures are incorporated by reference herein.

Governance

Management is responsible for understanding and managing the risks that we face in our business, including relating to cybersecurity, and the Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing management’s overall approach to risk management. Our Board of Directors has delegated to the AFC oversight responsibility for cybersecurity and data privacy, including periodically evaluating the Company’s cybersecurity and privacy programs and receiving information on cybersecurity and privacy compliance. The chair of the AFC reports to the full Board of Directors following its regularly scheduled meetings.

Our Board of Directors also has a dedicated Cybersecurity Special Committee that is empowered to manage the Company’s response to major cybersecurity incidents and enable the integration of crisis management and business continuity processes. The Cybersecurity Special Committee, led by our Chief Information, Digital Innovation and Business Services Officer and two Board members (including the Chair of the AFC), consists of executive members from various corporate functions, including information technology, digital operations, corporate affairs, legal, compliance, human resources and finance. Outside cybersecurity experts periodically present to the Board on topics related to information security, data privacy

and cyber risks and mitigation strategies. Our Board of Directors also receives periodic training on AI, including emerging business use cases, governance considerations and opportunities to enhance AI literacy and capabilities.

At the management level, our Global Information Security Team monitors alerts and informs relevant global senior management of all incidents and related mitigation and remediation, and escalates to the Cybersecurity Special Committee as needed. Global senior management monitors initiatives to prevent, detect, mitigate, and remediate cybersecurity risks and incidents.

We have also established governance processes for the evaluation, approval and monitoring of AI initiatives and policies for AI use, including cross-functional review by a governance board comprising representatives from key functions. These processes are intended to support responsible AI use, appropriate human oversight, protection of confidential and personal information, legal and regulatory compliance, vendor accountability and alignment with our Code of Conduct and other internal policies.

Item 2. Properties.

We occupy numerous offices, manufacturing, distribution and research and development facilities in the U.S. and abroad. Our principal executive offices are located in New York, U.S. Division corporate headquarters are located in New York, U.S., Amsterdam, Netherlands, and Singapore.

We consider our properties to be generally in good condition and believe that our facilities are adequate for our operations and provide sufficient capacity to meet anticipated requirements. The following table sets forth our principal owned and leased corporate, manufacturing and research and development facilities as of June 30, 2026. The leases expire at various times subject to certain renewal options at our option.

Location/Facility	Use	Segment
Amsterdam, Netherlands (leased)	Corporate	Corporate
New York, New York, U.S. (leased)	Corporate/Commercial	Corporate / Consumer Beauty
Paris, France (2 locations) (leased)	Corporate/Commercial	Corporate / Prestige
Singapore, Singapore (leased)	Corporate/Commercial	Corporate
Barcelona, Spain (leased)	Corporate/Supply Chain	Corporate
Ashford, England (land leased, building owned)	Manufacturing	Consumer Beauty
Chartres, France (owned)	Manufacturing	Prestige
Granollers, Spain (owned)	Manufacturing	Prestige
Hunt Valley, U.S. (owned)	Manufacturing	Consumer Beauty
Monaco, Monaco (leased)	Manufacturing /R&D	Prestige
Sanford, North Carolina, U.S. (owned)	Manufacturing	Prestige
Senador Canedo, Brazil (owned)	Manufacturing	Consumer Beauty
Morris Plains, New Jersey, U.S. (leased)	R&D	All segments

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

For information on our legal matters, see Note 23—Legal and Other Contingencies in the notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Common Stock

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “COTY.” It is also listed on the Euronext Paris Professional Segment.

Stockholders of Record

As of June 30, 2026, there were 541 stockholders of record of our Class A Common Stock. The actual number of stockholders is greater than this number of record holders, and includes stockholders who are beneficial owners, but whose shares are held in street name by brokers and other nominees. This number of holders of record also does not include stockholders whose shares may be held in trust by other entities.

Dividend Policy

On April 29, 2020, our Board of Directors suspended the payment of dividends on our common stock, in accordance with our 2018 Coty Credit Agreement, as amended. We have continued to suspend the payment of Common Stock dividends. Any determination to pay dividends on our common stock in the future will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and is subject to the restrictions under the terms of the Convertible Series B Preferred Stock described below.

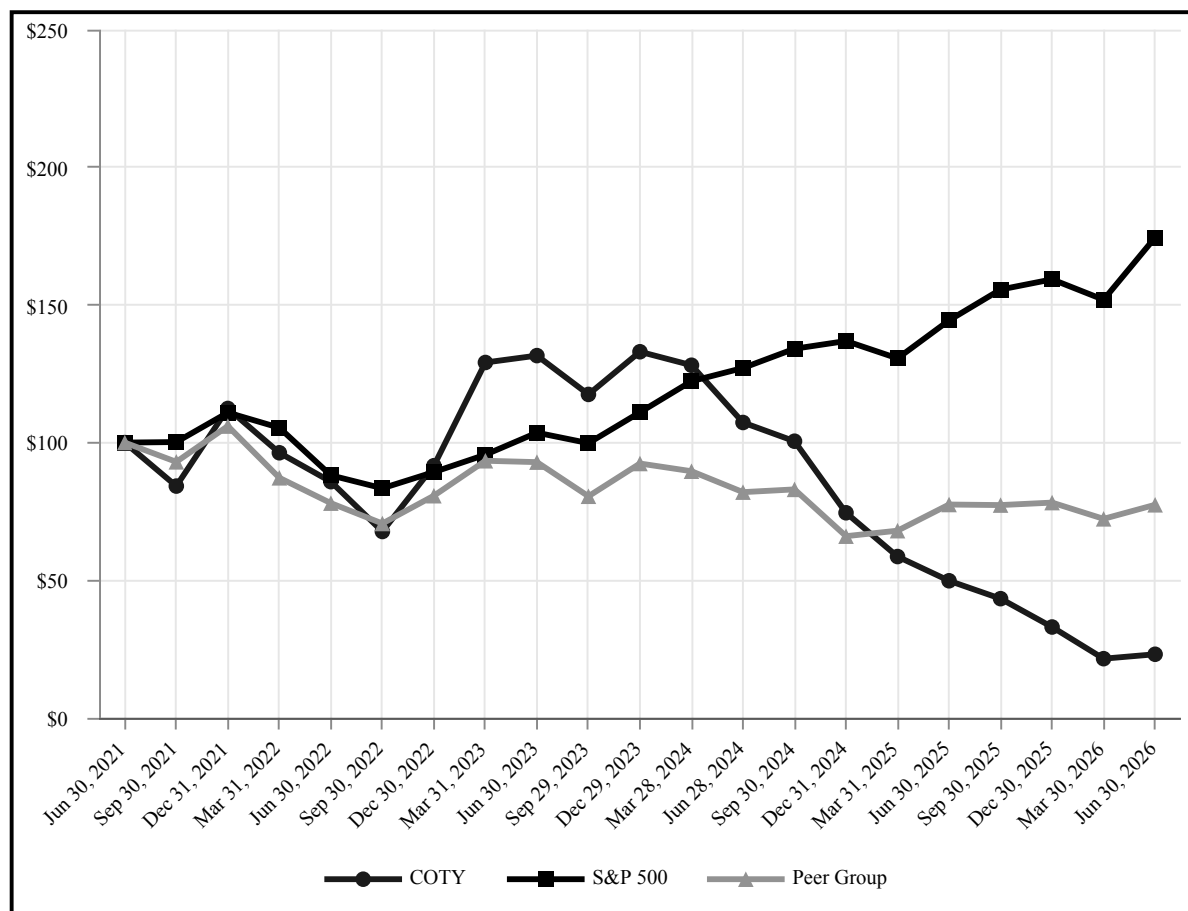
Dividends on the Convertible Series B Preferred Stock are payable in cash, or by increasing the amount of accrued dividends on Convertible Series B Preferred Stock, or any combination thereof, at the sole discretion of the Company. After the expiration of applicable restrictions under the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement, as amended, we began to pay dividends on the Convertible Series B Preferred Stock in cash for the period ended June 30, 2021, and we expect to continue to pay such dividends in cash on a quarterly basis, subject to the declaration thereof by our Board of Directors. The terms of the Convertible Series B Preferred Stock restrict our ability to declare cash dividends on our common stock until all accrued dividends on the Convertible Series B Preferred Stock have been declared and paid in cash.

Furthermore, we are required to comply with certain covenants contained within the agreements that govern our indebtedness, including our credit agreements and the indentures relating to our senior secured notes. These agreements contain customary representations and warranties as well as customary affirmative and negative covenants, including but not limited to, restrictions on incurrence of additional debt, liens, dividends and other restricted payments, asset sales, investments, mergers, acquisitions and affiliate transactions. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Financial Condition—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Debt” and Note 13—Debt in the notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Market Performance Graph

Comparison of 5 Year Cumulative Total Return ^(a)

Coty Inc., The S&P 500 Index, and Fiscal 2026 Peer Group ^(b)



^(a) Total return assumes reinvestment of dividends at the closing price at the end of each quarter, since June 30, 2021.

^(b) The Peer Group includes L'Oréal S.A., Inc., Estée Lauder Companies, Inc., Beiersdorf AG, Shiseido Company, Limited and Inter Parfums Inc.

The Market Performance Graph above assumes a \$100.00 investment on June 30, 2021, in Coty Inc.'s common stock, the S&P 500 Index and the Peer Group. The dollar amounts indicated in the graph above are as of the last trading day in the quarter. The returns of each company in the Peer Group have been weighted according to their respective stock market capitalization at the beginning of the measurement period for purposes of arriving at a Peer Group average.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan Category	(1) Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans ^(d) (excluding securities reflected in column(1))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders			
Non-qualified Options ^(a)	2,792,570	\$ 13.08	
Qualified Options ^(a)	6,000,000	2.22	
Restricted Stock Units ^(a)	14,858,284	N/A	
Performance Restricted Stock Units ^(e)	3,081,674	N/A	
Subtotal	26,732,528	—	38,151,745
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders			
Series A Preferred Stock ^(b)	1,000,000	N/A	
Phantom Units ^(c)	349,432	N/A	
Subtotal	1,349,432	—	—
Total	28,081,960		37,802,313

N/A is not applicable.

^(a) For information about Options and Restricted Stock Units, see Note 21—Share-Based Compensation Plans in the notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

^(b) On March 27, 2017, a Series A Preferred Stock subscription agreement was entered into with Lambertus J.H. Becht (“Mr. Becht”), the Company’s former Chairman of the Board. Under the terms provided in the subscription agreement, the Series A Preferred Stock immediately vested on the grant date and the holder was entitled to exchange the vested shares after the fifth anniversary of the date of issuance. This exchange right expired on March 27, 2024. The Company has the right to redeem the Series A Preferred Stock (1.0 million shares) at a redemption price of \$0.01 per share. The Company plans to redeem these shares of Series A Preferred Stock in accordance with their terms.

^(c) On December 1, 2014, the Board granted Lambertus J.H. Becht an award of 49,432 phantom units (the “December Grant”). On July 21, 2015, the Board granted to Mr. Becht an award of 300,000 phantom units (the “July Grant”). Both the December Grant and July Grant to Mr. Becht were outside of the Company’s Equity and Long-Term Incentive Plan. Each phantom unit has an economic value equivalent to one share of the Company’s Class A Common Stock. The phantom units vested on the fifth anniversary of the grant date. Mr. Becht elected to receive payment in respect of the December Grant and the July Grant in shares of Class A Common Stock.

^(d) Reflects number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans, excluding share reserves related to terminated equity plans.

^(e) Performance Restricted Stock Units are subject to the achievement of performance objectives and continued employment through vesting date.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

No shares of Class A Common Stock were repurchased during the three months ended June 30, 2026.

Item 6. [Reserved]

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The following discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations of Coty Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries should be read in conjunction with the information contained in the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes included elsewhere in this document. When used in this discussion, the terms "Coty," the "Company," "we," "our," or "us" mean, unless the context otherwise indicates, Coty Inc. and its majority and wholly-owned subsidiaries. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements. See "Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors" for a discussion on the uncertainties, risks and assumptions associated with these statements as well as any updates to such discussion as may be included in subsequent reports we file with the SEC. Actual results may differ materially and adversely from those contained in any forward-looking statements. The following discussion includes certain non-GAAP financial measures. See "Overview—Non-GAAP Financial Measures" for a discussion of non-GAAP financial measures and how they are calculated.

All dollar amounts in the following discussion are in millions of United States ("U.S.") dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

OVERVIEW

We are one of the world's largest beauty companies, with an iconic portfolio of brands across fragrance, color cosmetics, and skin and body care. Our brands empower people to express themselves freely, creating their own visions of beauty; and we are committed to protecting the planet.

Strategic Progress

We have been engaged in the process of strategic planning and portfolio assessment designed to position us for consistent, profitable growth. In September 2025, we announced a strategic review of our consumer beauty business, including its mass color cosmetics business and associated brands and our distinct Brazil business comprised of local Brazilian brands. Markus Strobel was appointed by the Board of Directors (the "Board") as Executive Chairman of the Board and Interim Chief Executive Officer ("Interim CEO"), effective January 1, 2026, and in March 2026, the Company's Board of Directors appointed five new independent directors. While our long-term objectives remain focused on value creation, growth, profitability, and deleveraging, our Interim CEO continues to conduct a comprehensive review of the business to assess opportunities to enhance performance, strengthen competitive positioning, and improve execution across key areas. We are also evaluating our central organization, manufacturing and asset base, and certain market structures to adjust our scope and size for our future business.

We are focused on leveraging our leadership position and capabilities in global fragrances to fuel expansion. We have sharpened our priorities to capitalize on structural tailwinds in the fragrance market, while responding to recent performance challenges. We will continue strengthening our presence in a limited number of structurally profitable and growing beauty categories, in growth channels such as e-commerce and the Travel Retail channel, all while continuing to deliver against our key sustainability priorities. We are methodically implementing the Coty.Curated strategic framework announced in the third quarter of fiscal 2026, centered on sharper priorities, more focused investments, improved execution, and increased support behind our core businesses. In both divisions, we are focused on returning to market share growth, accelerating data-driven operations powered by AI, and improving our advocacy capability and execution. On July 2, 2026 we announced that the Interim CEO will temporarily take direct control of Prestige commercial operations. This change will bring leadership closer to the markets, allows for faster decision-making, and sharpens accountability for sell-out and market share. As part of these changes, Coty will integrate Prestige R&D and sustainability with supply chain into one simplified function. Bringing prestige innovation, sustainability, and supply chain together under one leader streamlines how the company develops and delivers behind its core businesses. As part of the ongoing strategic review of the Consumer Beauty business, we continue to make progress on our "Color the Future" roadmap to improve Consumer Beauty cosmetics performance, supported by more consistent media investment behind key franchises, a more focused innovation pipeline, ongoing value chain optimization, and actions to stabilize gross margins over time.

Global Economic Landscape and Business Impact

Our products are marketed, sold and distributed in approximately 122 countries and territories. As a geographically diverse company we are susceptible to global economic trends, geopolitical conflicts, domestic and foreign governmental policies, and changes in foreign exchange rates. We remain attentive to economic and geopolitical conditions that may materially impact our business.

Tariffs: Recent changes in U.S. and international trade policies—particularly tariff increases—and the ongoing uncertainty surrounding such policies may present challenges to our business operations and financial condition. These challenges may include supply chain disruptions and commodity price volatility, resulting in increases in our cost of goods sold. Under the current tariff framework, the biggest areas of potential challenges for us are prestige fragrances shipped to the U.S. from our Barcelona plant, and the sourcing of various components and marketing materials from China. In response, we have evaluated more diversified sourcing strategies, strategic pricing adjustments and cost-reduction initiatives to help offset these pressures and protect our profitability. We are optimizing our supply chain to enhance resilience and agility in response to changing tariff

environments. We have successfully transitioned mass fragrance production, production for certain entry-level prestige fragrance products, and fragrance mists to our U.S. manufacturing site.

In the short term, we are accelerating dual sourcing for certain entry-level prestige products by leveraging regional input materials, and future launches will be developed with dual production capabilities. We expect that any increases in our cost of goods sold will be balanced with minimal price adjustments to ensure competitiveness. On a longer-term basis, we are evaluating expanded regionalization strategies, including potential additional U.S. investments. We will also continue to collaborate with external partners to strengthen our domestic manufacturing capabilities, supporting our goal of a robust, U.S.-based supply chain.

On February 20, 2026, the U.S. Supreme Court issued a decision addressing the scope of tariffs imposed under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (“IEEPA”). This ruling may allow for the recovery of IEEPA tariff amounts previously paid. The ruling leaves uncertainties regarding the timing and administration of any potential IEEPA tariff refunds by the U.S. government and may be subject to further legal and regulatory developments. Following the U.S. Supreme Court ruling, the administration replaced the invalidated IEEPA tariffs with tariffs under Section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974, in addition to any existing non-IEEPA tariffs. On April 20, 2026, Customs and Border Patrol (“CBP”) began accepting phase one IEEPA claim submissions for validation and processing in the Consolidated Administration and Processing of Entries system. On May 7, 2026, the U.S. Court of International Trade (“CIT”) ruled that Section 122 tariffs are unlawful; however, the court’s injunction applies only to the named plaintiffs, while tariffs remain in effect for all other importers pending appeal. On May 29, 2026, the administration issued notice to the CIT of its intent to appeal the court’s order requiring universal refunds and the reliquidation of finally liquidated entries. On July 24, 2026, the previous Section 122 tariffs expired and tariffs under Section 301 with rates of 10% to 12.5% went into effect. The Company is actively pursuing refund recovery activities related to IEEPA tariffs following ongoing validation and reconciliation of its claims; however, recovery of such amounts is ultimately contingent upon CBP review and acceptance of the Company’s submissions and supporting documentation. As a result, the amount and timing of any refunds ultimately received could differ materially from the amounts claimed.

We have incurred \$29.3 in costs related to tariff increases, after mitigating actions, in fiscal 2026. We expect to incur \$3.4 in costs, after mitigating actions, in the first quarter of fiscal 2027. Despite our efforts, reductions in consumer confidence and discretionary spending could impact demand for our products and negatively affect our sales. We are closely monitoring developments, evaluating potential impacts, and proactively taking steps to mitigate adverse effects on our business.

Middle East Conflict: In February 2026, geopolitical tensions in the Middle East escalated significantly leading to a military conflict involving the United States, Israel, and Iran, and resulting in regional instability and increased volatility in global energy markets. We have mitigated certain direct impacts, including those related to disruptions in regional shipping routes such as transit through the Strait of Hormuz. Continued or expanded conflict could adversely affect global economic conditions, supply chains, transportation logistics, and customer demand, and is expected to impact our financial condition, and results of operations. Impacts may vary depending on how conditions develop across the region and in global markets. Net revenues in the Middle East accounted for approximately mid-single digit percentage of our consolidated net revenue for fiscal 2026 and declined year over year by a mid-single digit percentage, with a larger impact in the second half of the year after the start of the regional conflict. The Middle East accounted for approximately mid-single-digit percentage and low-single-digit percentage of Prestige and Consumer Beauty segment fiscal 2026 net revenues, respectively. We currently estimate that, if Brent crude oil prices fall within the range of \$90 to \$100 per barrel due to the Middle East conflict, our operating results in fiscal 2027 could be impacted by an increase of approximately \$20.0 to \$30.0 in cost of goods sold.

Market Trends and Sales Performance

Changing market trends continue to impact sales of our products across and within product categories and geographic regions. Consumer demand for beauty remains resilient, with continued growth in fragrances and cosmetics, although consumers are increasingly selective in their purchasing decisions.

- *Fragrances:* We believe fragrances will remain a structurally advantageous, though highly competitive, category, supported by beauty category-leading brand loyalty, strong consumer demand, increasing usage, broader price points and formats, and expanding global penetration. Overall, the Prestige fragrance market grew by mid-single digits. Our net revenues from prestige fragrances decreased by a low-single digit percentage in fiscal 2026, compared to low-single digit growth in the prior year. The *Gucci* license exit will result in a decrease in net revenues and net income in fiscal 2028; we expect partial mitigation of the impact as a result of anticipated major launches across several of our top brands and a planned calendar 2027 debut of *Swarovski* fragrances. Net revenue from Consumer Beauty fragrance declined by high-single digits in fiscal 2026, while the mass fragrance market grew by low-double digits. Within our Consumer Beauty segment, we are planning to concentrate resources behind core brands and priority markets while simplifying the broader portfolio.

- *Color Cosmetics*: Our net revenues from prestige color cosmetics increased by a double-digits percentage, outpacing the mid-single digit growth of the prestige color cosmetics market, driven by strong sales from *Burberry* and *Kylie* cosmetics. We believe new portfolio additions from *Marc Jacobs Beauty* makeup, will further elevate our performance. In Consumer Beauty, color cosmetics net revenues declined by a mid-single digit percentage despite mid-single digit market growth. Encouragingly, through the second half of fiscal 2026 we narrowed our retail sales gap to the market in certain Consumer Beauty color cosmetics brands, with sell-out performance in the United States improving for CoverGirl and Sally Hansen.
- *Skin and Body Care*: Net revenues from Prestige skincare decreased by a low-single digit percentage in fiscal 2026, despite mid-single digit market growth. In Prestige skincare, profitability has improved materially in the past quarter as we transition out of a multi-year investment phase and sharpen our focus on the brands, markets and channels with the strongest return potential. Net revenues from Consumer Beauty skin and body care increased by a low-single digit percentage in fiscal 2026, an improvement from the low-double digit percentage decline in net revenues in fiscal 2025. Competitive pricing actions in Brazil that pressured demand for certain of our deodorant brands eased in the final months of fiscal 2026 and we are seeing an acceleration of our sell-out growth supported by positive trends in the Brazil mass body care market.
- *Geographic Regions*: Net revenues in the Americas declined by a low-single digit percentage during fiscal 2026, despite market growth in the United States. Net revenues from Europe, the Middle East and Africa (“EMEA”) declined by a low-single digit percentage due to contraction in some European markets and decelerating growth across most other European markets, in addition to impacts from the Middle East conflict. Net revenues in the Asia Pacific region increased by a low-single digit percentage in fiscal 2026, reflecting a return to market growth in China and contributions from Asia Travel Retail.

We expect fiscal 2027 to be a transition year as we strengthen our business and continue shaping a simpler, more focused Coty, factoring in the expected Gucci exit by fiscal 2028 and final decisions related to our strategic review of Consumer Beauty. The Gucci license exit will result in a decrease in net revenues and net income in fiscal 2028. We intend to take actions to mitigate this impact, including strengthening our innovation pipeline for our core prestige fragrance brands and supporting portfolio initiatives across our other major brands, with the goal of improving sales and profitability. We will continue to develop robust plans to mitigate the impact of the Gucci license exit while balancing other priorities that remain a focus of our ongoing strategic review. In anticipation of the Gucci license exit, we are developing a savings plan and expect to begin implementation in the second half of fiscal 2027. The plan will target stranded central and divisional costs through changes to the global go-to-market setup, manufacturing and distribution footprint, organizational layers, and the rightsizing of central functions.

Financial Outlook

We expect our reported net revenues for the first quarter of fiscal 2027 to decline by a low- to mid-single-digit percentage compared with the prior year, including a neutral impact from foreign exchange. We anticipate that our gross margin for the first quarter of fiscal 2027 will be pressured by lower sales and unfavorable cost absorption, partially offset by improved excess and obsolescence costs.

Selected Financial Data

(in millions, except per share data)	Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Net revenues	\$ 5,806.6	\$ 5,892.9	\$ 6,118.0
Gross profit	3,652.0	3,820.9	3,939.2
Restructuring costs	0.8	76.7	36.7
Asset impairment charges	362.8	212.8	—
Operating (loss) income	(81.5)	241.1	546.7
Interest expense, net	155.2	214.2	252.0
Other expense, net	373.5	371.7	90.2
(Loss) income before income taxes	(610.2)	(344.8)	204.5
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	(20.0)	5.4	95.1
Net (loss) income	(590.2)	(350.2)	109.4
Net (loss) income attributable to Coty Inc.	<u>\$ (604.8)</u>	<u>\$ (367.9)</u>	<u>\$ 89.4</u>
Amounts attributable to Coty Inc.:			
Net (loss) income attributable to common stockholders	\$ (618.0)	\$ (381.1)	\$ 76.2
Per Share Data:			
Net (loss) income attributable to Coty Inc. per common share:			
Basic for Coty Inc.	\$ (0.70)	\$ (0.44)	\$ 0.09
Diluted for Coty Inc.	\$ (0.70)	\$ (0.44)	\$ 0.09
Weighted-average common shares			
Basic	877.4	870.9	874.4
Diluted	877.4	870.9	883.4
(in millions)	Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Data:			
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 537.8	\$ 492.6	\$ 614.6
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	539.0	(128.4)	(226.2)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,161.2)	(426.8)	(336.7)
(in millions)	As of June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Consolidated Balance Sheets Data:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 176.1	\$ 257.1	\$ 300.8
Total assets	10,200.4	11,907.7	12,082.5
Total debt	3,088.2	4,008.4	3,913.7
Total Coty Inc. stockholders' equity	2,989.7	3,542.7	3,827.1

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

To supplement the financial measures prepared in accordance with GAAP, we use non-GAAP financial measures for Coty Inc. including Adjusted operating income (loss), Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted net income (loss), Adjusted net income before income taxes and Adjusted net income (loss) attributable to Coty Inc. to common stockholders (collectively, the “Adjusted Performance Measures”). The reconciliations of these non-GAAP financial measures to the most directly comparable financial measures calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP are shown in tables below. These non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered in isolation from, or as a substitute for or superior to, financial measures reported in accordance with GAAP. Moreover, these non-GAAP financial measures have limitations in that they do not reflect all the items associated with the operations of the business as determined in accordance with GAAP. Other companies, including companies in the beauty industry, may calculate similarly titled non-GAAP financial measures differently than we do, limiting the usefulness of those measures for comparative purposes.

Despite the limitations of these non-GAAP financial measures, our management uses the Adjusted Performance Measures as key metrics in the evaluation of our performance and annual budgets and to benchmark performance of our business against our competitors. The following are examples of how these Adjusted Performance Measures are utilized by our management:

- strategic plans and annual budgets are prepared using the Adjusted Performance Measures;
- senior management receives a monthly analysis comparing budget to actual operating results that is prepared using the Adjusted Performance Measures; and
- senior management’s annual compensation is calculated, in part, by using some of the Adjusted Performance Measures.

In addition, our financial covenant compliance calculations under our debt agreements are substantially derived from these Adjusted Performance Measures.

Our management believes that Adjusted Performance Measures are useful to investors in their assessment of our operating performance and the valuation of the Company. In addition, these non-GAAP financial measures address questions we routinely receive from analysts and investors and, in order to ensure that all investors have access to the same data, our management has determined that it is appropriate to make this data available to all investors. The Adjusted Performance Measures exclude the impact of certain items (as further described below) and provide supplemental information regarding our operating performance. By disclosing these non-GAAP financial measures, our management intends to provide investors with a supplemental comparison of our operating results and trends for the periods presented. Our management believes these measures are also useful to investors as such measures allow investors to evaluate our performance using the same metrics that our management uses to evaluate past performance and prospects for future performance. We provide disclosure of the effects of these non-GAAP financial measures by presenting the corresponding measure prepared in conformity with GAAP in our financial statements, and by providing a reconciliation to the corresponding GAAP measure so that investors may understand the adjustments made in arriving at the non-GAAP financial measures and use the information to perform their own analyses.

Adjusted operating income (loss) / Adjusted EBITDA excludes restructuring costs and business structure realignment programs, amortization, acquisition- and divestiture-related costs and acquisition accounting impacts, stock-based compensation, and asset impairment charges and other adjustments as described below. For Adjusted EBITDA, in addition to the preceding, we exclude adjusted depreciation as defined below. We do not consider these items to be reflective of our core operating performance due to the variability of such items from period-to-period in terms of size, nature and significance. They are primarily incurred to realign our operating structure and integrate new acquisitions, and implement divestitures of components of our business, and fluctuate based on specific facts and circumstances. Additionally, Adjusted net income attributable to Coty Inc. and Adjusted net income attributable to Coty Inc. per common share are adjusted for certain interest and other (income) expense items, as described below, and the related tax effects of each of the items used to derive Adjusted net income (loss) as such charges are not used by our management in assessing our operating performance period-to-period.

Adjusted Performance Measures reflect adjustments based on the following items:

- Costs related to acquisition and divestiture activities: We have excluded acquisition- and divestiture-related costs and the accounting impacts such as those related to transaction costs and costs associated with the revaluation of acquired inventory in connection with business combinations because these costs are unique to each transaction. Additionally, for divestitures, we exclude write-offs of assets that are no longer recoverable and contract related costs due to the divestiture. The nature and amount of such costs vary significantly based on the size and timing of the acquisitions and divestitures, and the maturities of the businesses being acquired or divested. Also, the size, complexity and/or volume of past transactions, which often drives the magnitude of such expenses, may not be indicative of the size, complexity and/or volume of any future acquisitions or divestitures.

- Restructuring and other business realignment costs: We have excluded costs associated with restructuring and business structure realignment programs to allow for comparable financial results to historical operations and forward-looking guidance. In addition, the nature and amount of such charges vary significantly based on the size and timing of the programs. By excluding the referenced expenses from our non-GAAP financial measures, our management is able to further evaluate our ability to utilize existing assets and estimate their long-term value. Furthermore, our management believes that the adjustment of these items supplements the GAAP information with a measure that can be used to assess the sustainability of our operating performance.
- Asset impairment charges: We have excluded the impact of asset impairments as such non-cash amounts are inconsistent in amount and frequency and are significantly impacted by the timing and/or size of acquisitions. Our management believes that the adjustment of these items supplements the GAAP information with a measure that can be used to assess the sustainability of our operating performance.
- Amortization expense: We have excluded the impact of amortization of finite-lived intangible assets, as such non-cash amounts are inconsistent in amount and frequency and are significantly impacted by the timing and/or size of acquisitions. Our management believes that the adjustment of these items supplements the GAAP information with a measure that can be used to assess the sustainability of our operating performance. Although we exclude amortization of intangible assets from our non-GAAP expenses, our management believes that it is important for investors to understand that such intangible assets contribute to revenue generation. Amortization of intangible assets that relate to past acquisitions will recur in future periods until such intangible assets have been fully amortized. Any future acquisitions may result in the amortization of additional intangible assets.
- Gain or loss on sale and early license termination: We have excluded the impact of gain or loss on sale and early license termination as such amounts are inconsistent in amount and frequency and are significantly impacted by the size of the sale and early license termination.
- Costs related to market exit: We have excluded the impact of direct incremental costs related to our decision to wind down our business operations in Russia. We believe that these direct and incremental costs are inconsistent and infrequent in nature. Consequently, our management believes that the adjustment of these items supplements the GAAP information with a measure that can be used to assess the sustainability of our operating performance.
- Gains on sale of real estate: We have excluded the impact of gains on sale of real estate as such amounts are inconsistent in amount and frequency and are significantly impacted by the size of the sale. Our management believes that the adjustment of these items supplements the GAAP information with a measure that can be used to assess the sustainability of our operating performance.
- Stock-based compensation: Although stock-based compensation is a key incentive offered to our employees, we have excluded the effect of these expenses from the calculation of Adjusted operating income (loss) and Adjusted EBITDA. This is due to their primarily non-cash nature; in addition, the amount and timing of these expenses may be highly variable and unpredictable, which may negatively affect comparability between periods.
- Depreciation and Adjusted depreciation: Our adjusted operating income excludes the impact of accelerated depreciation for certain restructuring projects that affect the expected useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment, as such charges vary significantly based on the size and timing of the programs. Further, we have excluded adjusted depreciation, which represents depreciation expense net of accelerated depreciation charges, from our Adjusted EBITDA. Our management believes that the adjustment of these items supplements the GAAP information with a measure that can be used to assess the sustainability of our operating performance.
- Other (income) expense: We have excluded the impact of pension curtailment (gains) and losses and pension settlements as such events are triggered by our restructuring and other business realignment activities and the amount of such charges vary significantly based on the size and timing of the programs. Further, we have excluded the change in fair value of the investment in Wella and the Wella Distribution Rights, as well as expenses related to potential or actual sales transactions reducing equity investments, as our management believes these unrealized (gains) and losses do not reflect our underlying ongoing business, and the adjustment of such impact helps investors and others compare and analyze performance from period to period. Such transactions do not reflect our operating results and we have excluded the impact as our management believes that the adjustment of these items supplements the GAAP information with a measure that can be used to assess the sustainability of our operating performance.
- Noncontrolling interest: This adjustment represents the after-tax impact of the non-GAAP adjustments included in Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests based on the relevant noncontrolling interest percentage.
- Tax: This adjustment represents the impact of the tax effect of the pretax items excluded from Adjusted net income (loss). The tax impact of the non-GAAP adjustments is based on the tax rates related to the jurisdiction in which the adjusted items are received or incurred. Additionally, adjustments are made for the tax impact of any intra-entity

transfer of assets and liabilities. Also, in connection with our market exit in Russia, we have adjusted for the release of tax charges previously taken related to certain direct incremental impacts of the decision.

Constant Currency

We operate on a global basis, with the majority of our net revenues generated outside of the U.S. Accordingly, fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates can affect our results of operations. Therefore, to supplement financial results presented in accordance with GAAP, certain financial information is presented in “constant currency,” excluding the impact of foreign currency exchange translations to provide a framework for assessing how our underlying businesses performed excluding the impact of foreign currency exchange translations. Constant currency information compares results between periods as if exchange rates had remained constant period-over-period. We calculate constant currency information by translating current and prior-period results for entities reporting in currencies other than U.S. dollars into U.S. dollars using prior year foreign currency exchange rates. The constant currency calculations do not adjust for the impact of revaluing specific transactions denominated in a currency that is different to the functional currency of that entity when exchange rates fluctuate, or for the impacts of hyperinflation. The constant currency information we present may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

Basis of Presentation of Acquisitions, Divestitures, Terminations and Market Exits

During the period when we complete an acquisition, divestiture, early license termination, or market exit, the financial results of the current year period are not comparable to the financial results presented in the prior year period. When explaining such changes from period to period and to maintain a consistent basis between periods, we exclude the financial contribution of: (i) the acquired brands or businesses in the current year period until we have twelve months of comparable financial results, and (ii) the divested brands or businesses or early terminated brands or markets exited in the prior year period, to maintain comparable financial results with the current fiscal year period. Acquisitions, divestitures, early license terminations, and market exits that would impact the comparability of financial results between periods presented in the Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations are shown in the table below.

Period of acquisition, divestiture, termination, or market exit	Acquisition, divestiture, termination, or market exit	Impact on basis of 2025/2024 presentation
Third quarter fiscal 2024	Termination: Lacoste	First and second quarters fiscal 2024 net revenue excluded.

When used herein, the term “Acquisitions,” “Divestitures,” “Terminations,” and “Market Exit,” refer to the financial contributions of the related acquisitions or divestitures, early license terminations, and market exits shown above, during the period that is not comparable as a result of such acquisitions or divestitures, early license terminations, and market exits.

NET REVENUES

Consolidated Fiscal 2026 as Compared with Fiscal 2025

In fiscal 2026, net revenues decreased 2%, or \$86.3, to \$5,806.6 from \$5,892.9 in fiscal 2025, reflecting a decrease in unit volume of 5%, offset by a positive foreign currency exchange translation impact of 4%. The overall decrease in net revenues reflects declines within both Consumer Beauty and Prestige. Declines within Consumer Beauty are primarily driven by increased market competitiveness in color cosmetics in the United States and in some European markets, as well as declining sales in mass fragrance, partially offset by growth in our mass skincare category. Declines in Prestige are primarily driven by prestige fragrances as a result of reduced distribution in certain sales channels, partially offset by growth in our prestige cosmetics category. Net revenues declined in the Americas and Europe, the Middle East and Africa (EMEA) region, but grew in Asia Pacific reflecting strong results in Asia travel retail. Improvements in digital and e-commerce channel sales partially offset the overall decrease in net revenues.

Consolidated Fiscal 2025 as Compared with Fiscal 2024

In fiscal 2025, net revenues decreased 4%, or \$225.1, to \$5,892.9 from \$6,118.0 in fiscal 2024. Excluding net revenue from the first half of the prior period from Lacoste, net revenues decreased 3% or \$196.5 to \$5,892.9 from \$6,089.4, reflecting a decrease in unit volume of 2%, and a negative foreign currency exchange translation impact of 1%. The overall decrease in net revenues reflects declines within color cosmetics across both our Prestige and Consumer Beauty segments— primarily due to negative market trends in the United States, China, and across several European markets— and as a result of a decline in the Travel Retail Asia channel due to regulations impacting surrogate shopping purchases. The decline can also be attributed to mass body care in Brazil— primarily due to competitive pricing action in the Brazilian deodorant market— and from prestige

skincare due to negative performance from certain brands. These declines were partially offset by growth in our prestige and mass fragrance categories due to the positive, but decelerating, market trends in most major markets and geographical expansion of certain brands. Net revenues declined in the Americas and Asia Pacific but grew within Europe, the Middle East and Africa (EMEA) region. Digital and e-commerce channel sales declines also contributed to the decrease in net revenues.

(in millions)	Year Ended June 30,			Change %	
	2026	2025	2024	2026/2025	2025/2024
NET REVENUES					
Prestige	\$ 3,805.8	\$ 3,820.2	\$ 3,857.3	—%	(1%)
Consumer Beauty	2,000.8	2,072.7	2,260.7	(3%)	(8%)
Total	\$ 5,806.6	\$ 5,892.9	\$ 6,118.0	(2%)	(4%)

Prestige

In fiscal 2026, net revenues in the Prestige segment decreased \$14.4 to \$3,805.8 from \$3,820.2 in fiscal 2025, reflecting a negative price and mix impact of 2% (primarily due to prestige fragrance) and a decrease in unit volume of 2% (primarily due to negative performance for prestige fragrance brands), partially offset by a positive foreign currency translation impact of 3% (primarily driven by the weakening of the U.S. dollar versus the Euro). The decrease in net revenues primarily reflects:

- Prestige fragrance sales declined by \$30.5, primarily due to a decrease in net sales of *Hugo Boss* existing brand lines despite benefitting from the *Boss Bottled Beyond* launch, and decreases in *Davidoff* and *Calvin Klein* as a result of reduced distribution in certain sales channels. The category sales decline was partially offset by strong performance from *Gucci*, mainly due to successful innovations such as *Gucci Flora Gorgeous Gardenia Intense*, and *Kylie* fragrances, which benefited from successful innovations in both the current and prior year; and
- Prestige skincare sales declines of \$2.1.

These decreases were partially offset by:

- Prestige cosmetics sales growth of \$18.1, primarily due to strong growth of *Burberry* makeup, particularly in Asia.

In fiscal 2025, net revenues in the Prestige segment decreased 1%, or \$37.1, to \$3,820.2 from \$3,857.3 in fiscal 2024. Excluding net revenue from the first half of the prior period from Lacoste, net revenues remained relatively flat or decreased \$8.5 to \$3,820.2 from \$3,828.7, reflecting a positive price and mix impact of 3% (primarily due to positive pricing impact as a result of prior year period price increases and in line with overall premiumization strategy), partially offset by a decrease in unit volume of 3% (primarily due to negative performance for prestige cosmetics brands) The decrease in net revenues primarily reflects:

- Prestige cosmetics sales declines of \$55.3, primarily due to declines in sales volumes in the Asia Travel Retail channel from *Gucci* makeup and as a result of regulations impacting the surrogate shopping purchases, and declines in sales from *Kylie* makeup as a result of less innovations and negative market trends in the category; and
- Prestige skincare sales declines of \$18.1, primarily due to negative performance from *philosophy*.

These decreases were partially offset by:

- Prestige fragrance sales growth of \$64.9, due to successful performance from the existing fragrance lines of *Burberry*, *Gucci*, *Chloe*, and *Hugo Boss*. In addition, continued brand innovation such as *Gucci Flora Gorgeous Orchid*, *Burberry Goddess Intense*, *Boss Bottled Absolu*, *Chloe Signature Intense*, *Kylie Cosmic 2.0*, and *Burberry Hero EDP Intense* contributed to the category sales growth. The category sales growth was partially offset by declines in *Calvin Klein* due to a reduction in certain channel sales and tight inventory management from certain retailers, declines in *Tiffany & Co.* as a result of negative performance and no innovation in the current period, declines in *philosophy* resulting from negative performance, as well as due to the expiration of the *Roberto Cavalli* license in the prior year. The overall category sales growth from existing brands can also be attributed to positive, but decelerating, market trends in most major markets.

Consumer Beauty

In fiscal 2026, net revenues in the Consumer Beauty segment decreased 3%, or \$71.9, to \$2,000.8 from \$2,072.7 in fiscal 2025, reflecting a decrease in unit volume of 5% (primarily due to negative performance for color cosmetics and body care brands, despite volume increases from most product categories in Brazil) and a negative price and mix impact of 2% (primarily due to higher discounts and promotions in the current period), offset by a positive foreign currency exchange translation impact of 4% (primarily driven by the weakening of the U.S. dollar versus the Brazilian Real and the Euro). The decrease in net revenues primarily reflects:

- Color cosmetics sales declines of \$47.7, primarily due to a highly competitive market in the color cosmetics market in the United States which impacted net revenues from *Covergirl* and *Rimmel*. Negative market trends for color cosmetics in several European markets and the Middle East, along with the ongoing geopolitical conflict also impacted net revenues from *Max Factor*, *Bourjois*, and *Rimmel*;
- Mass fragrance sales decline of \$32.8, primarily due to lower net sales from *Nautica* in the U.S. and across Asia and the expiration of a license agreement; and
- Mass body care sales declines of \$2.9.

These decreases were partially offset by:

- Mass skincare sales growth of \$11.6 primarily from *Paixao* in Brazil.

In fiscal 2025, net revenues in the Consumer Beauty segment decreased 8%, or \$188.0, to \$2,072.7 from \$2,260.7 in fiscal 2024, reflecting a negative price and mix impact of 3% (primarily due to higher returns and discounts and promotions in the current period), a negative foreign currency exchange translation impact of 3% (primarily driven by the weakening of the Brazilian Real versus the U.S. dollar), and a decrease in unit volume of 2% (primarily due to negative performance for color cosmetics and body care brands, despite volume increases from most product categories in Brazil). The decrease in net revenues primarily reflects:

- Color cosmetics sales declines of \$161.7, primarily due to negative market trends in the color cosmetics market in the United States which impacted net revenues from *Covergirl*, *Sally Hansen*, and *Rimmel*. Negative market trends for color cosmetics in several European markets also impacted net revenues from *Max Factor*, *Bourjois*, and *Rimmel*. Category net sales declines were also impacted by increased discounts and promotions compared to the prior period; and
- Mass body care sales declines of \$61.4, primarily due to declines in sales volumes from *Monange* in Brazil due to competitive pricing action in the deodorant market and *adidas* due to declines in sales volumes in Mexico and Brazil.

These decreases were partially offset by:

- Mass fragrance sales growth of \$27.9, due to geographical expansion of existing products from *Nautica* into growth-engine markets and brand innovation such as *adidas Vibes*; and
- Mass skincare sales growth of \$7.2.

COST OF SALES

In fiscal 2026, cost of sales increased 4%, or \$82.6, to \$2,154.6 from \$2,072.0 in fiscal 2025. Cost of sales as a percentage of net revenues increased to 37.1% in fiscal 2026 from 35.2% in fiscal 2025 resulting in a gross margin percentage decrease of approximately 190 basis points, primarily reflecting:

- approximately 80 basis points related to an increase in manufacturing and material costs as a percentage of net revenues,
- approximately 60 basis points related to increased freight costs as a percentage of net revenues, primarily driven by the impact of tariffs,
- approximately 40 basis points increase related to excess and obsolescence costs, as a percentage of net revenues; and
- approximately 10 basis points related to increased designer license fees as a percentage of net revenues.

Gross margin was negatively impacted by higher discounts and promotions in the current period which reduced net revenues. Although we achieved improvements in manufacturing efficiency, productivity, and procurement cost optimization, these benefits are offset by the impact of the reduced net revenue base.

In fiscal 2025, cost of sales decreased 5%, or \$106.8, to \$2,072.0 from \$2,178.8 in fiscal 2024. Cost of sales as a percentage of net revenues decreased to 35.2% in fiscal 2025 from 35.6% in fiscal 2024 resulting in a gross margin percentage increase of approximately 40 basis points primarily reflecting:

- approximately 40 basis points related to a decrease in excess and obsolescence costs; and
- approximately 20 basis points related to a decrease in manufacturing and material costs as a percentage of net revenues, driven by increased manufacturing efficiencies, improvements in productivity, as well as procurement and material cost optimization.

The above reflects a positive impact from pricing net of inflation of approximately 70 basis points. Despite an overall improvement, our gross margin percentage was negatively impacted by an increase in discounts and promotions— which rose by approximately 100 basis points. This increase negatively impacted cost of sales absorption, including excess and obsolescence costs as well as manufacturing and material costs previously discussed.

SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

In fiscal 2026, selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$4.5, to \$3,107.9 from \$3,103.4 in fiscal 2025. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of net revenues increased to 53.5% in fiscal 2026 from 52.7% in fiscal 2025, or approximately 80 basis points. This increase was primarily due to:

- (i) 100 basis points due to an increase in advertising and consumer promotional costs as a percentage of net revenues;
- (ii) 80 basis points due to an increase in operational accruals a percentage of net revenues;
- (iii) 70 basis points due to an increase in administrative expenses as a percentage of net revenues, which includes an increase in discretionary compensation for employees; and
- (iv) 20 basis points due to an early license termination as a percentage of net revenues.

These increases were partially offset by:

- (v) 120 basis points due to the loss on the termination of the KKW Collaboration Agreement in the prior period;
- (vi) 40 basis points due to favorable transactional impact from our exposure to foreign currency as a percentage of net revenues; and
- (vii) 20 basis points due to lower logistics expenses.

In fiscal 2025, selling, general and administrative expenses decreased 2%, or \$59.0, to \$3,103.4 from \$3,162.4 in fiscal 2024. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of net revenues increased to 52.7% in fiscal 2025 from 51.7% in fiscal 2024, or approximately 100 basis points. This increase was primarily due to:

- (i) 120 basis points primarily due to the loss on the termination of the KKW Collaboration Agreement in the current period;
- (ii) 120 basis points primarily due to an increase in administrative costs as a percentage of net revenues;
- (iii) 30 basis points due to an increase in other general expenses; and
- (iv) 20 basis points due to unfavorable transactional impact from our exposure to foreign currency as a percentage of net revenues.

These increases were partially offset by the following decreases:

- (i) 150 basis points due to a decrease in discretionary compensation expense for employees; and
- (ii) 60 basis points due to a decrease in stock-based compensation cost primarily related to a reduction in expense recognized in connection with awards granted to the CEO.

OPERATING (LOSS) INCOME

In fiscal 2026, operating loss was \$81.5 compared to income of \$241.1 in fiscal 2025. Operating loss as a percentage of net revenues decreased to (1.4)% in fiscal 2026 as compared to Operating income as a percentage of net revenues of 4.1% in fiscal 2025. The decreased operating margin is largely driven by an increase in asset impairment charges (approximately 260 basis points), an increase in cost of goods sold (approximately 190 basis points), an increase in amortization expense as a percentage of net revenues (approximately 130 basis points), an increase in advertising and consumer promotional costs as a percentage of net revenues (approximately 100 basis points), and an increase in fixed costs as a percentage of net revenues (approximately 60 basis points), partially offset by a decrease in restructuring costs as a percentage of net revenue (approximately 130 basis points) and a decrease in other operating loss as a percentage of net revenue (approximately 70 basis points).

In fiscal 2025, operating income was \$241.1 compared to income of \$546.7 in fiscal 2024. Operating income as a percentage of net revenues decreased to 4.1% in fiscal 2025 as compared to Operating income as a percentage of net revenues of 8.9% in fiscal 2024. The decreased operating margin is largely driven by the asset impairment charges (approximately 360 basis points), a loss on the termination of the KKW Collaboration Agreement (approximately 120 basis points), higher restructuring costs in the current period (approximately 70 basis points), an increase in unfavorable transactional impact from our exposure to foreign currency (approximately 20 basis points), and an increase in other general expenses (approximately 20 basis points), partially offset by a decrease in stock-based compensation expense (approximately 60 basis points) primarily related to a reduction in expense with a prior year's grant made to the CEO, lower cost of goods sold as a percentage of net revenues (approximately 40 basis points) and a decrease in fixed costs as a percentage of net revenues (approximately 20 basis points) primarily related to decreased discretionary compensation for employees offsetting increased administrative costs. In addition, a greater proportion of total sales came from higher margin Prestige brands in the current year which positively benefited our operating margin.

Operating (Loss) Income by Segment

(in millions)	Year Ended June 30,			Change %	
	2026	2025	2024	2026/2025	2025/2024
Operating (loss) income					
Prestige	\$ 444.5	\$ 580.6	\$ 580.7	(23%)	—%
Consumer Beauty	(442.6)	(127.4)	89.3	<(100%)	<(100%)
Corporate	(83.4)	(212.1)	(123.3)	61%	(72%)
Total	\$ (81.5)	\$ 241.1	\$ 546.7	<(100%)	(56%)

Prestige

In fiscal 2026, operating income for Prestige was \$444.5 compared to income of \$580.6 in fiscal 2025. Operating margin worsened to 11.7% of net revenues in fiscal 2026 as compared to 15.2% in fiscal 2025, driven primarily by increased amortization expense as a percentage of net revenues (approximately 200 basis points); increased advertising and consumer promotional expense as a percentage of net revenues (approximately 140 basis points); and higher cost of goods sold as a percentage of net revenues (approximately 110 basis points) driven by higher manufacturing and freight expense as a percentage of revenue and impacted by higher discounts and promotions during the current period. These factors were partially offset by lower asset impairment charges as a percentage of revenue (approximately 110 basis points).

In fiscal 2025, operating income for Prestige was \$580.6 compared to income of \$580.7 in fiscal 2024. Operating margin improved to 15.2% of net revenues in fiscal 2025 as compared to 15.1% in fiscal 2024, driven primarily by lower costs of goods sold as a percentage of net revenues (approximately 100 basis points), lower fixed costs as a percentage of net revenues (approximately 30 basis points) primarily related to decreased discretionary compensation for employees offsetting increased administrative costs, partially offset by asset impairment charges (approximately 110 basis points) and an increase in other general expenses (approximately 20 basis points). Our prestige operating income margin was positively impacted by a higher proportion of net revenues generated by the higher margin fragrance brands.

Consumer Beauty

In fiscal 2026, operating loss for Consumer Beauty was \$442.6 compared to loss of \$127.4 in fiscal 2025. Operating margin worsened to (22.1)% of net revenues in fiscal 2026 as compared to (6.1)% in fiscal 2025, primarily driven by higher asset impairment charges as a percentage of revenue (approximately 990 basis points), higher cost of goods sold as a percentage of revenues (approximately 360 basis points) driven by higher manufacturing freight and manufacturing expenses as a percentage of revenue and impacted by higher discounts and promotions during the current year period, an increase in other operating expenses as a percentage of net revenues (approximately 120 basis points) and an increase in fixed costs as a percentage of net revenues (approximately 100 basis points).

In fiscal 2025, operating loss for Consumer Beauty was \$127.4 compared to income of \$89.3 in fiscal 2024. Operating margin worsened to (6.1)% of net revenues in fiscal 2025 as compared to 4.0% in fiscal 2024, primarily driven by asset impairment charges (approximately 820 basis points), higher costs of goods sold as a percentage of net revenues (approximately 100 basis points), an increase in other general expenses (approximately 80 basis points), and higher advertising and consumer promotion expense as a percentage of net revenues (approximately 40 basis points), partially offset by lower fixed costs as a percentage of net revenues (approximately 40 basis points) primarily related to decreased discretionary compensation for employees offsetting increased administrative costs. Our Consumer Beauty operating margin was negatively impacted by a greater proportion of net revenues generated by the lower margin brands in Brazil compared to the prior year.

Corporate

Corporate primarily includes expenses not directly relating to our operating activities. These items are included in Corporate since we consider them to be corporate responsibilities, and these items are not used by our management to measure the underlying performance of the segments.

Operating loss for Corporate was \$83.4, \$212.1 and \$123.3 in fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively, as described under “Adjusted Operating Income (Loss) by Segment” below. The operating loss of \$83.4 includes stock based compensation of \$46.1, restructuring and business realignment costs of \$19.7 and a loss on an early termination of a license of \$17.9.

The operating loss of \$212.1 in fiscal 2025 primarily includes restructuring and business realignment costs of \$91.8, loss on the termination of the KKW Collaboration Agreement of \$71.0 and stock based compensation of \$50.0.

Adjusted Operating Income (Loss) by Segment

We believe that adjusted operating income (loss) by segment further enhances an investor’s understanding of our performance. See “Overview—Non-GAAP Financial Measures.” A reconciliation of reported operating income (loss) to Adjusted operating income is presented below, by segment:

(in millions)	Year Ended June 30, 2026		
	Reported (GAAP)	Adjustments ^(a)	Adjusted (Non-GAAP)
Adjusted operating income (loss)			
Prestige	\$ 444.5	\$ 225.4	\$ 669.9
Consumer Beauty	(442.6)	399.4	(43.2)
Corporate	(83.4)	83.4	—
Total	\$ (81.5)	\$ 708.2	\$ 626.7

(in millions)	Year Ended June 30, 2025		
	Reported (GAAP)	Adjustments ^(a)	Adjusted (Non-GAAP)
Adjusted operating income (loss)			
Prestige	\$ 580.6	\$ 192.6	\$ 773.2
Consumer Beauty	(127.4)	207.1	79.7
Corporate	(212.1)	212.1	—
Total	\$ 241.1	\$ 611.8	\$ 852.9

(in millions)	Year Ended June 30, 2024		
	Reported (GAAP)	Adjustments ^(a)	Adjusted (Non-GAAP)
Adjusted operating income (loss)			
Prestige	\$ 580.7	\$ 153.7	\$ 734.4
Consumer Beauty	89.3	39.7	129.0
Corporate	(123.3)	123.3	—
Total	\$ 546.7	\$ 316.7	\$ 863.4

^(a) See a reconciliation of reported net (loss) income to operating (loss) income to adjusted operating income and adjusted EBITDA for Coty Inc. and reconciliations of segment operating income (loss) to segment adjusted operating income (loss) and segment adjusted EBITDA for the Prestige, Consumer Beauty and Corporate segments with a description of the adjustments under “Net Income, Adjusted Operating Income and Adjusted EBITDA for Coty Inc.” and “Segment Operating Income (Loss), Segment Adjusted Operating Income (Loss) and Segment Adjusted EBITDA”, below. All adjustments are reflected in Corporate, except for amortization and asset impairment charges on goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, which are reflected in the Prestige and Consumer Beauty segments.

Net Income, Adjusted Operating Income and Adjusted EBITDA for Coty Inc.

Adjusted operating income and Adjusted EBITDA provide investors with supplementary information relating to our performance. See “Overview—Non-GAAP Financial Measures.” Reconciliation of reported operating (loss) income to adjusted operating income is presented below:

(in millions)	Year Ended June 30,			Change %	
	2026	2025	2024	2026/2025	2025/2024
Net (loss) income	\$ (590.2)	\$ (350.2)	\$ 109.4	(69%)	<(100%)
<i>Net (loss) income margin</i>	<i>(10.2)%</i>	<i>(5.9)%</i>	<i>1.8 %</i>		
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	\$ (20.0)	\$ 5.4	\$ 95.1	<(100%)	(94%)
(Loss) income before income taxes	\$ (610.2)	\$ (344.8)	\$ 204.5	(77%)	<(100%)
Interest expense, net	\$ 155.2	\$ 214.2	\$ 252.0	(28%)	(15%)
Other expense (income), net	\$ 373.5	\$ 371.7	\$ 90.2	—%	>100%
Reported operating (loss) income	\$ (81.5)	\$ 241.1	\$ 546.7	<(100%)	(56%)
<i>Reported operating (loss) income margin</i>	<i>(1.4%)</i>	<i>4.1%</i>	<i>8.9%</i>		
Amortization expense	262.0	186.9	193.4	40%	(3%)
Restructuring and other business realignment costs	19.7	91.8	36.6	(79%)	>100%
Stock-based compensation	46.1	50.0	88.8	(8%)	(44%)
Asset impairment charges	362.8	212.8	—	70%	N/A
License termination and market exit costs	17.6	70.3	(0.5)	(75%)	>100%
Gains on sale of real estate	—	—	(1.6)	N/A	100 %
Total adjustments to reported operating income	708.2	611.8	316.7	16%	93 %
Adjusted operating income	\$ 626.7	\$ 852.9	\$ 863.4	(27%)	(1)%
<i>Adjusted operating income margin</i>	<i>10.8%</i>	<i>14.5%</i>	<i>14.1%</i>		
Adjusted depreciation	220.2	228.8	227.7	(4%)	— %
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 846.9	\$ 1,081.7	\$ 1,091.1	(22%)	(1)%
<i>Adjusted EBITDA margin</i>	<i>14.6%</i>	<i>18.4%</i>	<i>17.8%</i>		

In fiscal 2026, adjusted operating income was \$626.7 compared to income of \$852.9 in fiscal 2025. Adjusted operating margin decreased to 10.8% of net revenues in fiscal 2026 as compared to 14.5% in fiscal 2025. In fiscal 2026, adjusted EBITDA was \$846.9 compared to \$1,081.7 in fiscal 2025. Adjusted EBITDA margin decreased to 14.6% of net revenues in 2026 as compared to 18.4% in fiscal 2025.

In fiscal 2025, adjusted operating income was \$852.9 compared to an income of \$863.4 in fiscal 2024. Adjusted operating margin increased to 14.5% of net revenues in fiscal 2025 as compared to 14.1% in fiscal 2024. In fiscal 2025, adjusted EBITDA was \$1,081.7 compared to \$1,091.1 in fiscal 2024. Adjusted EBITDA margin increased to 18.4% of net revenues in 2025 as compared to 17.8% in fiscal 2024.

Segment Operating Income (Loss), Segment Adjusted Operating Income (Loss) and Segment Adjusted EBITDA

Operating Income, Adjusted Operating Income and Adjusted EBITDA - Prestige Segment

(in millions)	Year Ended June 30,			Change %	
	2026	2025	2024	2026/2025	2025/2024
Reported operating income	\$ 444.5	\$ 580.6	\$ 580.7	(23)%	— %
<i>Reported operating income margin</i>	<i>11.7 %</i>	<i>15.2 %</i>	<i>15.1 %</i>		
Amortization expense	225.4	149.7	153.7	51 %	(3) %
Asset impairment charges	—	42.9	—	(100) %	N/A
Total adjustments to reported operating income	\$ 225.4	\$ 192.6	\$ 153.7	17 %	25 %
Adjusted operating income	\$ 669.9	\$ 773.2	\$ 734.4	(13)%	5 %
<i>Adjusted operating income margin</i>	<i>17.6 %</i>	<i>20.2 %</i>	<i>19.0 %</i>		
Adjusted depreciation	109.2	111.4	105.2	(2) %	6 %
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 779.1	\$ 884.6	\$ 839.6	(12)%	5 %
<i>Adjusted EBITDA margin</i>	<i>20.5 %</i>	<i>23.2 %</i>	<i>21.8 %</i>		

Operating (Loss) Income, Adjusted Operating (Loss) Income and Adjusted EBITDA - Consumer Beauty Segment

(in millions)	Year Ended June 30,			Change %	
	2026	2025	2024	2026/2025	2025/2024
Reported operating (loss) income	\$ (442.6)	\$ (127.4)	\$ 89.3	<(100)%	<(100)%
<i>Reported operating (loss) income margin</i>	<i>(22.1)%</i>	<i>(6.1)%</i>	<i>4.0 %</i>		
Amortization expense	36.6	37.2	39.7	(2) %	(6) %
Asset impairment charges	362.8	169.9	—	>100%	N/A
Total adjustments to reported operating income	\$ 399.4	\$ 207.1	\$ 39.7	93 %	>100%
Adjusted operating (loss) income	\$ (43.2)	\$ 79.7	\$ 129.0	<(100)%	(38)%
<i>Adjusted operating income margin</i>	<i>(2.2)%</i>	<i>3.8 %</i>	<i>5.7 %</i>		
Adjusted depreciation	111.0	117.4	122.5	(5) %	(4) %
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 67.8	\$ 197.1	\$ 251.5	(66)%	(22)%
<i>Adjusted EBITDA margin</i>	<i>3.4 %</i>	<i>9.5 %</i>	<i>11.1 %</i>		

Operating Loss, Adjusted Operating Income and Adjusted EBITDA - Corporate Segment

(in millions)	Year Ended June 30,			Change %	
	2026	2025	2024	2026/2025	2025/2024
Reported operating loss	\$ (83.4)	\$ (212.1)	\$ (123.3)	61 %	(72)%
<i>Reported operating loss margin</i>	— %	— %	— %		
Restructuring and other business realignment costs	19.7	91.8	36.6	(79) %	>100%
Stock-based compensation	46.1	50.0	88.8	(8) %	(44) %
License termination and market exit costs	17.6	70.3	(0.5)	(75) %	>100%
Gains on sale of real estate	—	—	(1.6)	N/A	100 %
Total adjustments to reported operating loss	83.4	212.1	123.3	(61) %	72 %
Adjusted operating income	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	N/A	N/A
<i>Adjusted operating income margin</i>	— %	— %	— %		
Adjusted depreciation	—	—	—	N/A	N/A
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	N/A	N/A
<i>Adjusted EBITDA margin</i>	— %	— %	— %		

Amortization Expense

In fiscal 2026, amortization expense increased to \$262.0 from \$186.9 in fiscal 2025. The increase was primarily driven by accelerated amortization related to a brand license, partially offset by completed amortization term for certain license agreements and the termination of the KKW Collaboration Agreement in the previous fiscal year.

In fiscal 2025, amortization expense decreased to \$186.9 from \$193.4 in fiscal 2024.

Restructuring and Other Business Realignment Costs

We incurred approximately \$30.3 of cash costs life-to-date related to our previously announced Fixed Cost Reduction Plan in fiscal 2026, which have been recorded in Corporate. During the period, management reassessed certain initiatives within the Fixed Cost Reduction Plan and determined that several programs were being redesigned. As a result, approximately \$22.5 of accrued restructuring was reversed due to the abandonment of certain actions planned as part of the prior year Fixed Cost Reduction Plan. During the current year, the Company recorded an accrual for approximately \$22.0 for additional cost reduction actions primarily related to the Company's European operations.

In fiscal 2026, we incurred restructuring and other business structure realignment costs of \$19.7, as follows:

- We incurred restructuring costs of \$0.8, which is included in the Consolidated Statement of Operations; and
- We incurred business structure realignment costs of \$18.9 which is reported in Selling, general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

In fiscal 2025, we incurred restructuring and other business structure realignment costs of \$91.8, as follows:

- We incurred restructuring costs of \$76.7, of which \$75.0 related to the Fixed Cost Reduction Plan, included in the Consolidated Statement of Operations; and
- We incurred business structure realignment costs of \$15.1 which are reported in Selling, general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

In fiscal 2024, we incurred a credit in restructuring and other business structure realignment costs of \$36.6, as follows:

- We incurred restructuring costs of \$36.7 primarily related to the Restructuring Actions, included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and

- We incurred a credit in business structure realignment costs of \$(0.1) which is reported in Selling, general and administrative expenses.

In all reported periods, all restructuring and other business realignment costs were reported in Corporate.

Stock-based compensation

In fiscal 2026, stock-based compensation was \$46.1 as compared with \$50.0 in fiscal 2025.

In fiscal 2025, stock-based compensation was \$50.0 as compared with \$88.8 in fiscal 2024. The decrease in stock-based compensation is primarily related to a reduction in expense recognized in connection with awards granted to the CEO.

In all reported periods, all costs related to stock-based compensation were reported in Corporate.

Asset Impairment Charges

In fiscal 2026, we incurred \$362.8 of asset impairment charges of which \$237.1 related to goodwill within the Consumer Beauty segment, and \$50.6, \$48.5, \$22.5, \$4.1 related to the *CoverGirl*, *Sally Hansen*, *Max Factor*, and *Bourjois* trademarks, respectively, within the Consumer Beauty Segment.

In fiscal 2025, we incurred \$212.8 of asset impairment charges of which \$84.0, \$61.0, and \$24.9 related to the Max Factor, CoverGirl and Bourjois trademarks, respectively, totaling \$169.9 within the Consumer Beauty segment and \$42.9 related to the Philosophy trademark within the Prestige Segment.

In fiscal 2024, we did not incur any asset impairment charges.

For further detail as to the factors resulting in the asset impairment charges, see Note 9 —Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, net to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

License Termination and Market Exit Costs

In fiscal 2026, we incurred costs related to the early termination of a license of \$17.9, of which \$6.5 is reported in cost of sales, and \$11.4 is reported in Selling, general and administrative expenses.

In fiscal 2025, we incurred a net loss of \$71.0 related to the loss on the termination of the KKW Collaboration Agreement and recognized a gain of \$(0.7) related to our decision to wind down our business in Russia.

In fiscal 2024, we recognized a gain of \$(0.5) related to the early termination of a license and our decision to wind down our business operations in Russia.

Gains on Sale of Real Estate

In fiscal 2026 and 2025, we recognized no gains related to sale of real estate.

In fiscal 2024, we recognized gains of \$1.6 related to the sale of real estate, which was reported in Corporate.

INTEREST EXPENSE, NET

Net interest expense was \$155.2, \$214.2, and \$252.0 in fiscal 2026, fiscal 2025 and fiscal 2024, respectively. In fiscal year 2026, the decrease in interest expense is primarily due to lower average debt balance in the current period, foreign exchange gains as compared to losses in the prior year, as well as lower average interest rates. In fiscal year 2025, the decrease in interest expense is primarily due to lower average debt balances in the current period, lower average interest rates primarily reflecting positive impact from cross-currency swaps in reducing interest expense, as well as due to lower losses on foreign exchange forward contracts on the Euro as compared to the prior year.

OTHER EXPENSE (INCOME), NET

In fiscal 2026, net other expense was \$373.5, was principally comprised of a net loss on sale of equity investments of \$201.9, net losses on forward repurchase contracts of \$133.0, and an unrealized loss in connection with the fair value measurement for Wella Distribution Rights of \$19.0.

In fiscal 2025, net other expense was \$371.7, was principally comprised of net losses on forward repurchase contracts of \$291.7, and an unfavorable fair market value adjustment related to our equity investment in Wella of \$83.0.

In fiscal 2024, net other expense was \$90.2, was principally comprised of net losses on forward repurchase contracts of \$124.2, partially offset by a favorable adjustment for the unrealized gain in the Wella investment of \$25.0.

INCOME TAXES

The following table presents our (benefit) provision for income taxes, and effective tax rates for the periods presented:

	2026	2025	2024
(Benefit) Provision for income taxes	\$ (20.0)	\$ 5.4	\$ 95.1
Effective income tax rate	3.3 %	(1.6)%	46.5 %

The 3.3% effective tax rate in fiscal 2026 results from reporting losses before income taxes and a benefit for income taxes. The unfavorable impacts to the rate were primarily driven by the following items:

- a 17.1% unfavorable impact to the effective tax rate due to the effect of U.S cross border tax law items;
- a 8.5% unfavorable impact to the effective tax rate due to goodwill impairment that is not tax deductible.

These unfavorable rate drivers were partially offset by the following favorable rate drivers:

- a 2.8% favorable impact to the effective tax rate due to state incentive credits in Brazil;
- a 5.6% favorable impact due to the Company's sale of its remaining interest in Wella.

The (1.6)% effective tax rate in fiscal 2025 results from reporting losses before income taxes and a provision for income taxes. The unfavorable impacts to the rate were primarily driven by the following items:

- a 28.4% unfavorable impact to the effective tax rate due to an increase in valuation allowances recorded on interest expense carryforwards and the capital loss realized as a result of the sale of its investment in KKW Holdings during the period, compared with a 19.0% unfavorable impact in the prior period;
- a 9.9% unfavorable impact to the effective tax rate due to changes in unrecognized tax benefits primarily related to new reserves for benefits realized as a result of a tax recovery benefit in Brazil, compared to a favorable impact of 7.6% in the prior period;
- a 12.7% unfavorable impact to the effective tax rate as a result of various permanent differences including US foreign income inclusions.

These unfavorable rate drivers were partially offset by the following favorable rate drivers:

- a 22.8% favorable impact to the effective tax rate due to benefits realized as a result of a tax recovery benefit in Brazil (a majority of which are offset by the unrecognized tax benefit impact described above);
- a 9.0% favorable impact due to a tax deductible impairment in Switzerland on its investment in subsidiaries.

The Company has significant income in jurisdictions such as Germany, Netherlands, France, and Spain which have statutory tax rates higher than the U.S. Federal statutory rate of 21%. The impact of the foreign earnings in higher taxed jurisdictions coupled with U.S. losses at the statutory tax rate of 21% increases the Company's effective tax rate. This jurisdictional mix is expected to have a continuing impact on the effective tax rate.

The effective rates vary from the U.S. Federal statutory rate of 21% due to the effect of (i) jurisdictions with different statutory rates, (ii) adjustments to our unrecognized tax benefits and accrued interest, (iii) non-deductible expenses, (iv) audit settlements and (v) valuation allowance changes. Our effective tax rate could fluctuate significantly and could be adversely affected to the extent earnings are lower than anticipated in countries that have lower statutory rates and higher than anticipated in countries that have higher statutory rates.

Reconciliation of Reported (Loss) Income Before Income Taxes to Adjusted Income Before Income Taxes and Effective Tax Rates:

(in millions)	Year Ended June 30, 2026			Year Ended June 30, 2025			Year Ended June 30, 2024		
	(Loss)/ income before income taxes	(Benefit) Provision for income taxes	Effective tax rate	(Loss)/ income before income taxes	Provision for income taxes	Effective tax rate	(Loss)/ income before income taxes	Provision for income taxes	Effective tax rate
Reported (loss) income before income taxes	\$ (610.2)	\$ (20.0)	3.3 %	\$ (344.8)	\$ 5.4	(1.6)%	\$ 204.5	\$ 95.1	46.5 %
Adjustments to reported operating loss ^(a)	708.2			611.8			316.7		
Realized/unrealized loss (gain) on investment in Wella Company ^(d)	200.9			83.0			(25.0)		
Unrealized loss on Wella Distribution Rights ^(e)	19.0			—			—		
Other adjustments ^(f)	(2.5)			(0.6)			(2.4)		
Total Adjustments ^{(b)(c)}	925.6	\$ 115.7		694.2	117.4		289.3	35.6	
Adjusted income before income taxes	\$ 315.4	\$ 95.7	30.3 %	\$ 349.4	\$ 122.8	35.1 %	\$ 493.8	\$ 130.7	26.5 %

(a) See a description of adjustments under “Adjusted Operating Income (Loss) for Coty Inc.”

(b) The tax effects of each of the items included in adjusted income are calculated in a manner that results in a corresponding income tax benefit/provision for adjusted income. In preparing the calculation, each adjustment to reported (loss) income is first analyzed to determine if the adjustment has an income tax consequence. The provision for taxes is then calculated based on the jurisdiction in which the adjusted items are incurred, multiplied by the respective statutory rates and offset by the increase or reversal of any valuation allowances commensurate with the non-GAAP measure of profitability. In connection with our decision to wind down our operations in Russia, we recognized tax charges related to certain direct incremental impacts of our decision, which are reflected in this amount, in fiscal 2025 and fiscal 2024.

(c) In fiscal 2024, the total tax impact on adjustments includes a tax expense of \$27.6 due to changes to the net deferred taxes recognized on the assignment of strategic service functions from Amsterdam to Geneva, as an indirect result of the required revaluation of the original transfer of the main principal location from Geneva to Amsterdam in fiscal 2021. The total tax impact on adjustments also includes a tax expense of \$0.5, and a tax benefit of \$10.0, and \$1.1, for fiscal 2026, fiscal 2025, and fiscal 2024, respectively, recorded as the result of the Company’s exit from Russia.

(d) The amount represents the realized loss on the sale of the investment in Wella for fiscal 2026. The amount represents the unrealized (gain) loss recognized for the change in fair value of the investment in Wella for fiscal 2025 and fiscal 2024.

(e) The amount represents the unrealized loss related to Wella Distribution Rights for fiscal 2026.

(f) See “Reconciliation of Reported Net (Loss) Income Attributable to Coty Inc. to Adjusted Net Income Attributable to Coty Inc.”

The adjusted effective tax rate was 30.3% compared to 35.1% in the prior-year period. The differences were primarily due to an increase in valuation allowances recorded on interest expense carryforwards in the prior period. Cash paid during the years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024, for income taxes was \$101.7, \$95.4 and \$172.6, respectively.

NET (LOSS) INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO COTY INC.

In fiscal 2026, net loss attributable to Coty Inc. was \$604.8 compared to loss of \$367.9 in fiscal 2025. The increase in net loss was driven by a lower gross profit of \$168.9, an increase in asset impairment charges of \$150.0, and an increase in amortization \$75.1, partially offset by an increase in benefit for income taxes of \$25.4, lower restructuring costs of \$72.1, and a lower interest expense of \$59.0.

In fiscal 2025, net loss attributable to Coty Inc. was \$367.9 compared to income of \$89.4 in fiscal 2024. The increase in net loss was primarily driven by asset impairment charges of \$212.8, higher net losses on forward repurchase contracts of \$167.5, lower gross profit of \$118.3, higher losses from equity investments of \$108.0 as a result of unfavorable fair value market adjustment in the current period compared to favorable adjustments in the prior year period, and higher restructuring costs of \$40.0, partially offset by a lower provision for income taxes of \$89.7 in the current period, lower selling, general and administrative expenses of \$59.0, and lower interest expense of \$37.8.

ADJUSTED NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO COTY INC.

We believe that adjusted net income attributable to Coty Inc. provides an enhanced understanding of our performance. See “Overview—Non-GAAP Financial Measures.”

(in millions)	Year Ended June 30,			Change %	
	2026	2025	2024	2026/2025	2025/2024
Net (loss) income from Coty Inc. net of noncontrolling interests	\$ (604.8)	\$ (367.9)	\$ 89.4	(64%)	<(100%)
Convertible Series B Preferred Stock dividends ^(a)	(13.2)	(13.2)	(13.2)	—%	—%
Reported net (loss) income attributable to Coty Inc.	(618.0)	(381.1)	76.2	(62%)	<(100%)
Adjustments to reported operating income ^(b)	708.2	611.8	316.7	16%	93%
Realized/unrealized loss (gain) on investment in Wella Company ^(c)	200.9	83.0	(25.0)	>100%	>100%
Unrealized loss on Wella Distribution Rights ^(d)	19.0	—	—	N/A	N/A
Adjustments to other expense (income) ^(e)	(2.5)	(0.6)	(2.4)	<(100%)	75%
Adjustments to noncontrolling interest ^(f)	(6.8)	(6.9)	(6.8)	1%	(1%)
Change in tax provision due to adjustments to reported net income (loss) attributable to Coty Inc.	(115.7)	(117.4)	(35.6)	1%	<(100%)
Adjusted net income attributable to Coty Inc.	\$ 185.1	\$ 188.8	\$ 323.1	(2%)	(42%)
<i>% of Net revenues</i>	<i>3.2%</i>	<i>3.2%</i>	<i>5.3%</i>		
Per Share Data					
Adjusted weighted-average common shares					
Basic	877.4	870.9	874.4		
Diluted ^{(a)(f)}	879.2	875.6	883.4		
Adjusted net income attributable to Coty Inc. per common share					
Basic	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.37		
Diluted ^{(a)(f)}	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.37		

^(a) Diluted EPS is adjusted by the effect of dilutive securities, including awards under the Company's equity compensation plans, the convertible Series B Preferred Stock and the Forward Repurchase Contracts, if applicable. When calculating any potential dilutive effect of stock options, Series A Preferred Stock, restricted stock, PRSUs and RSUs, the Company uses the treasury method and the if-converted method for the Convertible Series B Preferred Stock and the Forward Repurchase Contracts. The treasury method typically does not adjust the net income attributable to Coty Inc., while the if-converted method requires an adjustment to reverse the impact of the preferred stock dividends and the impact of fair market value (gains)/losses for contracts with the option to settle in shares or cash, if dilutive, on net income applicable to common stockholders during the period.

^(b) See a description of adjustments under “Adjusted Operating Income (Loss) for Coty Inc.”

^(c) In fiscal 2026, the amount primarily represents the realized loss on the sale of the investment in Wella. In fiscal 2025 and 2024, the amount represents the unrealized (gain) loss recognized for the change in fair value of the investment in Wella.

^(d) In fiscal 2026, the amount primarily represents the unrealized loss on Wella Distribution Rights.

^(e) In fiscal 2026, the amount includes recovery of previously written-off non-income tax credits. In fiscal 2025, the amount includes recovery of previously written-off non-income tax credits, the amortization of basis differences in certain equity method investments, and net loss on the sale of an equity investment. In fiscal 2024, the amount includes recovery of previously written-off non-income tax credits and the amortization of basis differences in certain equity method investments.

^(f) The amounts represent the after-tax impact of the non-GAAP adjustments included in Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests based on the relevant noncontrolling interest percentage in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

^(g) As of June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024, 23.7 million dilutive shares of Convertible Series B Preferred Stock were excluded in the computation of adjusted weighted-average diluted shares because their effect would be anti-dilutive.

Quarterly Results of Operations Data

The following tables set forth our unaudited quarterly consolidated statements of operations data for each of the eight quarters in the periods ended June 30, 2026. We have prepared the quarterly consolidated statements of operations data on a basis consistent with the consolidated financial statements included in Part II, Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. In the opinion of management, the financial information reflects all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, which we consider necessary for a fair presentation of this data. This information should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in Part II, Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” in this Annual Report. The results of historical periods are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for any future period.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:	Fiscal 2026				Fiscal 2025			
	Three Months Ended				Three Months Ended			
	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	September 30, 2025	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
(in millions, except per share data)								
Net revenues	\$ 1,269.2	\$ 1,281.6	\$ 1,678.6	\$ 1,577.2	\$ 1,252.4	\$ 1,299.1	\$ 1,669.9	\$ 1,671.5
Gross profit	772.7	791.9	1,070.6	1,016.8	779.7	832.4	1,114.2	1,094.6
Restructuring costs	(3.6)	(0.4)	5.8	(1.0)	(2.0)	76.6	1.4	0.7
Asset impairment charges	—	362.8	—	—	—	212.8	—	—
Operating income (loss)	(42.7)	(372.0)	148.2	185.0	15.5	(280.4)	268.2	237.8
Interest expense, net	33.5	33.7	41.4	46.6	50.1	47.9	54.4	61.8
(Loss) income before income taxes	(89.8)	(458.9)	(168.6)	107.1	(73.5)	(460.6)	56.6	132.7
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	52.5	(53.2)	(52.4)	33.1	(4.2)	(58.4)	26.0	42.0
Net (loss) income	(142.3)	(405.7)	(116.2)	74.0	(69.3)	(402.2)	30.6	90.7
Net (loss) income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(0.3)	3.2	2.5	2.1	(0.4)	2.0	1.6	2.1
Net income attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests	(1.0)	(0.8)	4.9	4.0	(0.1)	1.5	5.3	5.7
Net (loss) income attributable to Coty Inc.	<u>\$ (141.0)</u>	<u>\$ (408.1)</u>	<u>\$ (123.6)</u>	<u>\$ 67.9</u>	<u>\$ (68.8)</u>	<u>\$ (405.7)</u>	<u>\$ 23.7</u>	<u>\$ 82.9</u>
Amounts attributable to Coty Inc. common stockholders:								
Convertible Series B Preferred Stock dividends	(3.3)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(3.3)
Net (loss) income attributable to common stockholders	(144.3)	(411.4)	(126.9)	64.6	(72.1)	(409.0)	20.4	79.6
Per Share Data:								
Weighted-average common shares:								
Basic	880.4	879.9	876.8	872.8	872.3	872.1	871.4	867.9
Diluted ^(a)	880.4	879.9	876.8	876.3	872.3	872.1	875.2	875.3
Dividends declared per common share	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Net (loss) income attributable to Coty Inc. per common share:								
Basic for Coty Inc.	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.47)	\$ (0.14)	\$ 0.07	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.47)	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.09
Diluted for Coty Inc.	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.47)	\$ (0.14)	\$ 0.07	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.47)	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.09

^(a) The outstanding stock options and Series A Preferred Stock with purchase or conversion rights to purchase shares of Common Stock, RSUs, Convertible Series B Preferred Stock, and Forward Repurchase Contracts were excluded in the computation of diluted shares when their effect would be antidilutive.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Overview

Our primary sources of funds include cash expected to be generated from operations, borrowings from issuance of debt and lines of credit provided by banks and lenders in the U.S. and abroad.

Our cash flows are subject to seasonal variation throughout the year, including demands on cash made during our first fiscal quarter in anticipation of higher global sales during the second fiscal quarter and strong cash generation in the second fiscal quarter as a result of increased demand by retailers associated with the holiday season.

Our principal uses of cash are to fund planned operating expenditures, capital expenditures, interest payments, dividends, share repurchases, any principal payments on debt, and from time to time, acquisitions, and business structure realignment expenditures. Working capital movements are influenced by the sourcing of materials related to the manufacturing of products. Cash and working capital management initiatives, including the phasing of vendor and tax payments, factoring of trade receivables, and facilitation of supplier finance programs, from time-to-time, may also impact the timing and amount of our operating cash flows.

We remain focused on deleveraging our balance sheet using cash flows generated from our operations as well as inorganic cash generating opportunities. We continue to take steps to permanently reduce our debt, in order to reduce interest costs and improve our long term profitability and cash flows. On July 7, 2026, we received proceeds of \$250.0 from the early termination of the Gucci Beauty license, which we intend to use to further reduce our debt, invest in our prestige fragrance and beauty portfolio, and optimize the organization to reflect the new business scope. We will receive an additional \$150.0 no later than September 30, 2027, of which up to \$30.0 is contingent on certain criteria. Under the terms of the agreement, we will continue to operate the Gucci Beauty brand through at least June 30, 2027.

Recent changes in U.S. and international trade policies—particularly tariff increases—and the ongoing uncertainty surrounding such policies may present challenges to our business operations and financial condition. These challenges may include supply chain disruptions and commodity price volatility, resulting in increases in our cost of goods sold. Under the current tariff framework, the biggest areas of potential challenges for us are prestige fragrances shipped to the U.S. from our Barcelona plant, and the sourcing of various components and marketing materials from China. We currently estimate that our operating results will be impacted by approximately \$32.7 in costs related to tariff increases, after mitigating actions, through the first quarter of fiscal 2027. Of this amount, approximately \$29.3 was reflected in our fiscal 2026 operating results, with the remaining amount of approximately \$3.4 expected to be reflected in the first quarter of fiscal 2027. Despite our efforts, reductions in consumer confidence and discretionary spending could impact demand for our products and negatively affect our sales. We are closely monitoring developments, evaluating potential impacts, and proactively taking steps to mitigate adverse effects on our business.

On February 20, 2026, the U.S. Supreme Court issued a decision addressing the scope of tariffs imposed under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (“IEEPA”). This ruling may allow for the recovery of IEEPA tariff amounts previously paid. The ruling leaves uncertainties regarding the timing and administration of any potential IEEPA tariff refunds by the U.S. government and may be subject to further legal and regulatory developments. Following the U.S. Supreme Court ruling, the administration replaced the invalidated IEEPA tariffs with tariffs under Section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974, in addition to any existing non-IEEPA tariffs. The Company is actively pursuing refund recovery activities related to IEEPA tariffs following ongoing validation and reconciliation of its claims; however, recovery of such amounts is ultimately contingent upon CBP review and acceptance of the Company's submissions and supporting documentation. As a result, the amount and timing of any refunds ultimately received could differ materially from the amounts claimed.

In fiscal 2025, we announced a plan to strengthen our operating model and simplify our fixed cost structure (the “Fixed Cost Reduction Plan”). Cash costs associated with the program include restructuring and business structure realignment costs and are expected to be approximately \$80.0, split between fiscal 2026 through fiscal 2028. We incurred approximately \$30.3 of cash costs life-to-date as of June 30, 2026, which have been recorded in Corporate.

Debt Financing

We are in the process of deleveraging our company and improving the maturity mix of our debt, including through refinancing or repayment of a portion of our debt. We expect to continue to take actions to improve the maturity mix of our debt, including through refinancings or new issuances of notes, as well as redemptions and/or tender offers for near-dated maturities, from time to time as market conditions permit. On July 9, 2026, the Company received a rating downgrade. As a result, the covenant suspension related to our Senior Secured Notes is no longer applicable, and the related covenants and collateral release, as applicable, have been reinstated. Consequently, in connection with its Senior Secured Notes, the Company is now required to grant security interests in certain of its assets as collateral, provide guarantees, and comply with additional covenants. We do not currently believe this reinstatement will materially impact our overall liquidity; however, it may potentially increase our borrowing costs for future issuances of debt.

We have taken action to reduce variability in our interest payments including paying down variable interest rate debt outstanding under our 2023 Revolving Credit Facility and issuing fixed rate bonds. While our 2023 Revolving Credit Facility, which we draw on from time to time, is subject to variable interest rates, all of our other long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2026 is fixed rate debt.

On April 15, 2026, the Company repaid €250.0 million (approximately \$294.7) of the remaining 2026 Euro Senior Secured Notes using proceeds from the 2023 Coty Revolving Credit Facility.

On December 18, 2025, we completed the sale of our remaining 25.84% equity interest in Wella to an entity affiliated with KKR. We received \$750.0 million in cash consideration. On December 30, 2025, we used proceeds from the sale of the Wella investment to redeem €500.0 million (approximately \$588.9) of the 2028 Euro Senior Secured Notes. The 2028 Euro Senior Secured Notes were redeemed at a price in excess of their carrying amount, resulting in a premium on redemption of €14.4 million (approximately \$16.9).

On October 15, 2025, we issued an aggregate principal of \$900.0 of 5.600% senior notes due 2031 (the “2031 Senior Secured Notes”) in a private offering. We received net proceeds of \$888.0 in connection with the offering of the 2031 Senior Secured Notes. On October 17, 2025, we used proceeds from the offering to redeem the remaining \$350.0 outstanding under the 2026 Dollar Senior Secured Notes and €450.0 million (approximately \$526.8) of the 2026 Euro Senior Secured Notes.

Our 2027 Euro Senior Secured Notes due May 2027 had amounts outstanding of €500.0 million as of June 30, 2026. These notes are scheduled to mature in fiscal 2027. We intend to refinance on a long-term basis from borrowings under our existing revolving credit facility or through the issuance of new notes subject to financial market conditions.

See Note 13—Debt in the notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on our debt arrangements and prior period credit agreements, as well as definitions of capitalized terms.

Share Repurchases

In connection with our Share Repurchase Program, we entered into forward repurchase contracts in June 2022, December 2022, and November 2023 with three large financial institutions to hedge for \$200.0, and a potential \$196.0 and \$294.0 of share repurchases in 2024, 2025 and 2026, respectively. We physically settled the June 2022 forward repurchase contracts by delivering approximately \$200.0 cash in exchange for 27.0 million shares of our Class A Common Stock during fiscal 2024.

Our remaining forward repurchase contracts permit a net cash settlement alternative in addition to the physical settlement. We may elect net cash settlement of all, or some of the remaining forward repurchase contracts based on factors such as timing, the market value of the underlying shares at the settlement date and other internal cash management considerations. In addition, based on these factors, we continue to evaluate the potential timing and options for settlement of these forward repurchase contracts, including whether to extend, terminate early or settle at maturity. We will continue to incur costs associated with the remaining forward repurchase contracts before settlement. Cash costs incurred in the current fiscal year to date for all forward repurchase contracts amounted to \$210.1.

Our forward repurchase contracts include a provision for a potential true-up in cash upon specified changes in the price of Coty's Class A Common Stock relative to the counterparties' initial purchase price (the "Hedge Valuation Adjustment"). In October 2024, the price of Coty's Class A Common Stock declined, resulting in a potential Hedge Valuation Adjustment event under the November 2023 forward repurchase contracts, with a corresponding potential cash true-up obligation. During the second quarter of fiscal 2025, we paid \$61.8 to the counterparties, which was refunded to us during the same period after entering into agreements with the applicable counterparties in November 2024 for a temporary contractual amendment to the November 2023 forward repurchase contracts' Hedge Valuation Adjustment mechanism.

The amendments were effective from October 2024 to February 2025 and did not apply to the forward repurchase contracts executed in December 2022. The share price further declined during the amendment period, triggering cash settlements under our December 2022 and November 2023 forward repurchase contracts of \$191.1, in February 2025. Due to further share price declines, the Company made cash payments of \$194.4 in fiscal 2026. The remaining notional amount for the forward repurchase contracts is \$104.5. Future reductions in the price of Coty's Class A Common Stock may trigger additional payments under our remaining forward repurchase contracts. See Footnote 18— Derivative Instruments and Footnote 20— Equity and Convertible Preferred Stock for additional information on the Company's forward repurchase contracts.

Factoring of Receivables

From time to time, we supplement the timing of our cash flows through the factoring of trade receivables. In this regard, we have entered into factoring arrangements with financial institutions.

The net amount factored under the factoring facilities was \$164.1 and \$211.8 as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The aggregate (gross) amount of trade receivable invoices factored on a worldwide basis amounted to \$1,364.1 and \$1,568.9 in fiscal 2026 and 2025, respectively. Remaining balances due from factors amounted to \$3.9 and \$3.8 as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Supplier Financing Programs

From time to time, we improve the timing of our cash flows through facilitation of supplier financing programs. See note 12 — Supplier Financing Programs in the notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Cash Flows

(in millions)	Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Data:			
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 537.8	\$ 492.6	\$ 614.6
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	539.0	(128.4)	(226.2)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,161.2)	(426.8)	(336.7)

Net cash provided by operating activities

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$537.8, \$492.6 and \$614.6 for fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The increase in cash provided by operating activities of \$45.2 in fiscal 2026 as compared with fiscal 2025 was primarily driven by a net inflow in changes from working capital accounts, partially offset by lower cash-related net income year-over-year. The net inflow from changes in working capital was mainly due to a decrease in discretionary compensation payments, a shift in timing of net revenues driving the year-over-year fluctuation in trade receivables, and higher inflows from accrued expenses and accounts payable, partially offset by an increase of inventory safety-stock levels.

The decrease in cash provided by operating activities of \$122.0 in fiscal 2025 as compared with fiscal 2024 was mainly driven by the impact of higher cash outflows from working capital, primarily reflecting changes in accounts payable and accrued expenses and inventories. The higher cash outflows from accounts payable and accrued expenses were driven by a change in the mix of suppliers with shorter payment cycles, while lower cash inflows from inventory year-over-year reflect the prior year decreases in safety stock. Working capital cash flows also reflect the impact of the prior-year Wella reimbursement for working capital which did not recur in the current year. The decrease in cash provided by operating activities was partially offset by lower cash outflows related to the timing of payments for income taxes.

Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities

Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities was \$539.0, \$(128.4) and \$(226.2) for fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The increase in cash provided by investing activities of \$667.4 in fiscal 2026 as compared with fiscal 2025 was primarily driven by the cash proceeds of \$750.0 in the current year from the sale of our remaining equity interest in Wella, compared to \$74.0 cash proceeds in the prior year from the sale of the 20% KKW Holdings equity investment and related assets. Lower capital expenditures, mainly for marketing furniture and IT-related projects, also contributed to the decrease in cash used for investing activities year-over-year. This was partially offset by purchases of short-term investments in the current year, as well as lower cash collections of contingent consideration related to the sale of a discontinued business.

The decrease in cash used in investing activities of \$97.8 in fiscal 2025 as compared with fiscal 2024 primarily reflects current year cash proceeds from the termination of the KKW Collaboration Agreement and sale of the 20% KKW Holdings equity investment combined with lower capital expenditures year-over-year. These impacts were partially offset by the non-recurring proceeds during the prior year from early license termination.

Net cash used in financing activities

Net cash used in financing activities was \$1,161.2, \$426.8 and \$336.7 for fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The increase in cash used in financing activities of \$734.4 in fiscal 2026 as compared to fiscal 2025 was primarily driven by long-term debt-related activity. This reflected net repayments under the Company's revolving credit facility in the current year, compared to net borrowings in the prior year, as well as higher net repayments of Senior Secured Notes, which were partially funded by proceeds from the issuance of a new Senior Note and the proceeds from the sale of the Company's remaining equity interest in Wella. Cash used in financing activities also increased due to higher payments for deferred financing fees, which included a premium payment in connection with the settlement of a Senior Note in the current year. These increases were partially offset by net proceeds from realized gains on foreign currency contracts, compared to net repayments in the prior year, and lower payments associated with forward repurchase contracts.

The increase in cash used in financing activities of \$90.1 in fiscal 2025 as compared to fiscal 2024 was primarily driven by the cash proceeds from issuance of Class A Common Stock in connection with the global offering in the prior year which did not recur, and higher net repayments relating to other long-term debt. This was partially offset by higher net proceeds from the Company's revolving credit facility and lower cash payments for deferred financing fees in the current year. Net cash used in financing activities as it relates to the forward repurchase contracts was relatively flat year-over-year, reflecting the cash payment for the settlement of the June 2022 forward repurchase contract in the prior year, and cash payments and refund for the hedge valuation adjustments in the current year.

Dividends

On April 29, 2020, the Board of Directors suspended the payment of dividends on Common Stock. As previously disclosed, we expect to suspend the payment of dividends until we approach a Net debt to Adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("Adjusted EBITDA") target of 2x. We expect to consider any future resumption of dividends in line with that target while continuing to pursue our deleveraging agenda and implementing our strategic initiatives. Any determination to pay dividends in the future will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors.

Dividends on the Convertible Series B Preferred Stock are payable in cash, or by increasing the amount of accrued dividends on Convertible Series B Preferred Stock, or any combination thereof, at the sole discretion of the Company. We expect to pay such dividends in cash on a quarterly basis, subject to the declaration thereof by our Board of Directors. The terms of the Convertible Series B Preferred Stock restrict our ability to declare cash dividends on our common stock until all accrued dividends on the Convertible Series B Preferred Stock have been declared and paid in cash. During the twelve months ended June 30, 2026, the Board of Directors declared dividends on the Series B Preferred Stock of \$13.2, of which \$9.9 was paid during fiscal 2026 and \$3.3 was paid in July 2026.

For additional information on our dividends and dividend policy, respectively, see Note 20—Equity and Convertible Preferred Stock in the notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements and Item 5, "Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities—Dividend Policy".

Treasury Stock - Share Repurchase Program

For additional information on our Share Repurchase Program, see Note 20—Equity and Convertible Preferred Stock in the notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

Our principal contractual obligations and commitments are presented below as of June 30, 2026.

(in millions)	Total	Payments Due in Fiscal					Thereafter
		2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	
Long-term debt obligations	\$ 3,069.7	\$ 569.8	\$ —	\$ 849.9	\$ —	\$ 1,650.0	\$ —
Operating lease obligations	283.6	73.5	57.9	47.0	30.9	19.7	54.6
License agreements: ^(a)							
Royalty payments	869.0	213.3	158.6	139.2	132.3	94.6	131.0
Other contractual obligations ^(b)	884.0	687.4	97.6	55.1	22.4	21.5	—
Other long-term obligations:							
Pension obligations (mandated) ^(c)	13.0	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	—
Total	<u>\$ 5,119.3</u>	<u>\$ 1,547.0</u>	<u>\$ 316.9</u>	<u>\$ 1,093.8</u>	<u>\$ 188.0</u>	<u>\$ 1,788.0</u>	<u>\$ 185.6</u>

^(a) Obligations under license agreements relate to royalty payments and required advertising and promotional spending levels for our products bearing the licensed trademark. Royalty payments are typically made based on contractually defined net sales. However, certain licenses require minimum guaranteed royalty payments regardless of sales levels. Minimum guaranteed royalty payments and required minimums for advertising and promotional spending have been included in the table above. Actual royalty payments and advertising and promotional spending are expected to be higher. Furthermore, early termination of any of these license agreements could result in potential cash outflows that have not been reflected above.

^(b) Other contractual obligations primarily represent advertising/marketing, manufacturing, logistics and capital improvements commitments. We also maintain several distribution agreements for which early termination could result in potential future cash outflows that have not been reflected above.

^(c) Represents future contributions to our pension and other postretirement benefit plans over the next five years mandated by local regulations or statutes. Subsequent funding requirements cannot be reasonably estimated as the return on plan assets in future periods, as well as future assumptions, are not known.

The table above excludes obligations for uncertain tax benefits, including interest and penalties, of \$189.9 as of June 30, 2026, as we are unable to predict when, or if, any payments would be made. See Note 15—Income Taxes in the notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on our uncertain tax benefits.

The table excludes \$74.7 of RNCI which is reflected in Redeemable noncontrolling interest in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2026 related to the 25.0% RNCI in our subsidiary in the Middle East (“Middle East Subsidiary”). Given the provisions of the associated Put and Call rights, RNCI is redeemable outside of our control and is recorded in temporary equity. See Note 19—Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests in the notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion related to the calculation of the redemption value of this noncontrolling interest.

The table excludes \$142.4 of preferred stock, which is reflected in Convertible Series B Preferred Stock in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2026. Given the provisions of the associated Put rights, Convertible Series B Preferred Stock is redeemable outside of our control upon certain change of control events and is recorded in temporary equity. See Note 20—Equity and Convertible Preferred Stock in the notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion related to the calculation of the Convertible Series B Preferred Stock.

The table excludes amounts related to our remaining forward repurchase contracts. See Note 20—Equity and Convertible Preferred Stock in the notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

Contingencies

From time to time, our Brazilian subsidiaries receive tax assessments from local, state, and federal tax authorities in Brazil. In relation to the appeal of our Brazilian tax assessments, we have entered into surety bonds of R\$1,117.9 million (approximately \$216.1) as of June 30, 2026. See Note 23—Legal and Other Contingencies for more details on these tax assessments.

Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging Activities

We are exposed to foreign currency exchange fluctuations and interest rate volatility through our global operations. We utilize natural offsets to the fullest extent possible in order to identify net exposures. In the normal course of business, established policies and procedures are employed to manage these net exposures using a variety of financial instruments. We do not enter into derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk Management

We operate in multiple functional currencies and are exposed to the impact of foreign currency fluctuations. For foreign currency exposures, which primarily relate to receivables, inventory purchases and sales, payables and intercompany loans, derivatives are used to better manage the earnings and cash flow volatility arising from foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. We recorded net foreign currency (losses) gains of \$(1.8), \$(21.7) and \$(18.1) in fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively, resulting from non-financing foreign currency exchange transactions which are included in their associated expense type and are included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. In July 2021, the Company entered into foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge up to 80% of our euro denominated external debt as part of management's strategy to minimize the impact of currency movements on those debt instruments. The outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts matured by the end of the first quarter of fiscal year 2026, and the Company did not extend these contracts beyond that maturity date. Net (losses) gains of \$10.6, \$(3.8) and \$(16.5) in fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively, resulting from financing foreign exchange currency transactions are included in Interest expense, net in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Exchange gains or losses are also partially offset through the use of qualified derivatives under hedge accounting, for which we record accumulated gains or losses in Accumulated other comprehensive income until the underlying transaction occurs at which time the gain or loss is reclassified into the respective account in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

We have experienced and will continue to experience fluctuations in our net (loss) income as a result of balance sheet transactional exposures. We use a combination of foreign currency forward contracts when necessary to offset these exposures. As of June 30, 2026, in the event of a 10% increase in the prevailing market rates of hedged foreign currencies versus the U.S. dollar, the change in fair value of all foreign exchange forward contracts would result in a \$(44.9) decrease in the fair value of these forward contracts, which would be offset by an increase in the underlying foreign currency exposures.

Interest Rate Risk Management

We are exposed to interest rate risk that relates primarily to our indebtedness, which is affected by changes in the general level of the interest rates primarily in the U.S. and Europe. All of our long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2026 is fixed rate debt, other than debt outstanding under our revolving credit facility, which is subject to variable interest rates. Because of variable rate debt under our revolving credit facility, we are exposed to changes in interest rates as discussed in Note 13—Debt. If interest rates had been 10% higher and all other variables were held constant, (Loss) income before income taxes in fiscal 2026 would increase by \$2.3.

We may reduce our exposure to fluctuations in the cash flows associated with changes in the variable interest rates by entering into offsetting positions through the use of derivative instruments, such as interest rate swap contracts. The interest rate swap contracts would result in recognizing a fixed interest rate for the portion of our variable rate debt that was hedged. This would reduce the negative and positive impact of increases in the variable rates over the term of the contracts. Hedge effectiveness of interest rate swap contracts is based on a long-haul hypothetical derivative methodology and includes all changes in value. We had no outstanding interest rate swap contracts as of June 30, 2026.

Since our senior notes (the “Notes”) bear interest at fixed rates and are carried at amortized cost, fluctuations in interest rates do not have any impact on our consolidated financial statements. However, the fair value of the Notes will fluctuate with movements in market interest rates, increasing in periods of declining interest rates and declining in periods of increasing interest rates.

In addition, the Company from time to time uses cross currency swaps to economically lower the interest rate on our loan portfolio.

Equity Investment Risk

As of June 30, 2026, we no longer have any outstanding equity investments in equity securities of privately-held companies.

In addition, we entered into forward repurchase contracts in December 2022 and November 2023 with three large financial institutions to hedge for potential \$200.0 and \$294.0 share buyback programs of share repurchases in 2025 and 2026, respectively. In December 2024, the Company entered into an agreement to extend the maturity date of the December 2022 forward repurchase contracts by one year to fiscal 2026. Subsequently, in January 2026, the Company entered into amendment agreements with all of the counterparties to extend maturity dates of both the December 2022 and November 2023 forward repurchase contracts by one year to January 2027. These forward repurchase contracts are accounted for at fair value, with

changes in the fair value recorded in Other expense (income), net within the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Our primary exposure is the movements of our stock price during the contract period, which may be volatile and is likely to fluctuate due to a number of factors beyond our control. These factors include actual or anticipated fluctuations in the quarterly and annual results of our Company or of other peer companies in the industry, market perceptions concerning the macroeconomic, social or political developments, industry conditions, changes in government regulation and the securities market trends. We estimate that an immediate, hypothetical 10% decline in our stock price would result in a \$10.3 decrease in the fair value of these forward repurchase contracts and reduce our (Loss) income before income taxes. Such a decline would not trigger a Hedge Valuation Adjustment, as discussed in Liquidity and Capital Resources. Any realized gains or losses resulting from such fair value changes would occur if we elect to terminate the forward repurchase contracts prior to or on maturity. Refer to Note 20—Equity and Convertible Preferred Stock.

Credit Risk Management

We attempt to minimize credit exposure to counterparties by generally entering into derivative contracts with counterparties that have an “A” (or equivalent) credit rating. The counterparties to these contracts are major financial institutions. Exposure to credit risk in the event of nonperformance by any of the counterparties is limited to the fair value of contracts in net asset positions, which totaled \$2.3 as of June 30, 2026. Management believes the risk of material loss under these hedging contracts is remote.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We had undrawn letters of credit of \$4.8 and \$3.1 and bank guarantees of \$17.7 and \$16.0 as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Critical Accounting Policies

We prepare our Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements requires us to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosures. These estimates and assumptions can be subjective and complex and, consequently, actual results may differ from those estimates that would result in material changes to our operating results and financial condition. We evaluate our estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis. Our estimates are based on historical experience and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Our most critical accounting policies relate to revenue recognition, the fair value of equity investments, the assessment of goodwill, other intangible and long-lived assets for impairment, inventory and income taxes.

Our management has discussed the selection of significant accounting policies and the effect of estimates with the Audit and Finance Committee of our Board of Directors.

Revenue Recognition

Net revenues comprise gross revenues less customer discounts and allowances, actual and expected returns (estimated based on an analysis of historical experience and position in product life cycle) and various trade spending activities. Trade spending activities represent variable consideration promised to the customer and primarily relate to advertising, product promotions and demonstrations, some of which involve cooperative relationships with customers. The costs of trade spend activities are estimated considering all reasonably available information, including contract terms with the customer, the Company’s historical experience and its current expectations of the scope of the activities, and is reflected in the transaction price when sales are recorded. For additional information on our revenue accounting policies, see Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. Returns represented 2%, 2% and 1% of gross revenue after customer discounts and allowances in fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Trade spending activities recorded as a reduction to gross revenue after customer discounts and allowances represent 11%, 10%, and 9% in fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Our sales return accrual reflects seasonal fluctuations, including those related to the holiday season in the first half of our fiscal year. This accrual is a subjective critical estimate that has a direct impact on reported net revenues, and is calculated based on history of actual returns, estimated future returns and information provided by retailers regarding their inventory levels. In addition, as necessary, specific accruals may be established for significant future known or anticipated events. The types of known or anticipated events that we have considered, and will continue to consider, include the financial condition of our customers, store closings by retailers, changes in the retail environment, and our decision to continue to support new and existing brands. If the historical data we use to calculate these estimates does not approximate future returns, additional allowances may be required.

Goodwill, Other Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets and Long-Lived Assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is calculated as the excess of the cost of purchased businesses over the fair value of their underlying net assets. Goodwill is allocated and evaluated at the reporting unit level, which are the Company's operating segments. We identify our reporting units by assessing whether the components of our reporting segments constitute businesses for which discrete financial information is available, and management of each reporting unit regularly reviews the operating results of those components. The Company allocates goodwill to one or more reporting units that are expected to benefit from synergies of the business combination.

Goodwill is not amortized but is evaluated for impairment at least annually as of May 1, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable.

When performing our annual assessment of goodwill for impairment, we have the option of first performing a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as the basis to determine if it is necessary to perform a quantitative goodwill impairment test. In performing our qualitative assessment, we consider the extent to which unfavorable events or circumstances identified, such as changes in economic conditions, industry and market conditions or company specific events, could affect the comparison of the reporting unit's fair value with its carrying amount. Additionally, the Company considers the relationship between its market capitalization and the estimated fair values of its reporting units, including periods of sustained declines in its stock price. We evaluate the totality of events and circumstances and if we conclude that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, we are required to perform a quantitative impairment test.

Quantitative impairment testing for goodwill is based upon the fair value of a reporting unit as compared to its carrying value. We make certain judgments and assumptions in allocating assets and liabilities to determine carrying values for our reporting units. Further, we estimate fair values of reporting units using significant estimates and assumptions. The impairment loss recognized would be the difference between a reporting unit's carrying value and fair value in an amount not to exceed the carrying value of the reporting unit's goodwill. Such charge could have a material effect on the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Balance Sheets.

The assumptions made to estimate the fair value of reporting units will impact the outcome and ultimate results of the testing. We use industry accepted valuation models and set criteria that are reviewed and approved by various levels of management and, in certain instances, we engage independent third-party valuation specialists. To determine the fair value of the reporting units, we use either a combination of the income and market approaches or solely the income approach, when the market approach is less representative of fair value. We believe either the blended approach or the income approach are indicative of the factors a market participant would consider when performing a similar valuation.

Under the income approach, we determine fair value using a discounted cash flow method, projecting future cash flows of each reporting unit, as well as a terminal value, and discounting such cash flows at a rate of return that reflects the relative risk of the cash flows. Under the market approach, when applicable, we utilize information from comparable publicly traded companies with similar operating and investment characteristics as the reporting units, which creates valuation multiples that are applied to the operating performance of the reporting units being tested, to value the reporting unit.

The key estimates and factors used in these approaches include revenue growth rates and profit margins based on our internal forecasts, our specific weighted-average cost of capital used to discount future cash flows, and comparable market multiples for the industry segment, when applicable, as well as our historical operating trends. Certain future events and circumstances, including deterioration of market conditions, higher cost of capital, a decline in actual and expected consumer consumption and demands, could result in changes to these assumptions and judgments. A revision of these assumptions could cause the fair values of the reporting units to fall below their respective carrying values.

Results

There were no impairments of goodwill at our reporting units in fiscal 2025 and 2024.

In fiscal 2026, there were asset impairment charges of \$237.1 recorded to the Consumer Beauty reporting unit. In the third quarter of fiscal 2026, due to continuing stock price declines and decreased market capitalization for the Company, as well as reduced forecasts for Consumer Beauty, the Company performed a quantitative impairment test.

Based on the impairment test performed as of March 31, 2026, the fair value of the Prestige reporting unit exceeded its carrying value by 3.7%. To determine the fair value of the Prestige reporting unit, we used annual revenue growth rates of up to 6.0%, and a discount rate of 11.75%.

For the Consumer Beauty reporting unit test performed as of March 31, 2026, the Company determined that its carrying value exceeded its estimated fair value, resulting in an asset impairment charge of \$237.1 related to goodwill. To determine the

fair value of our Consumer Beauty reporting unit as of March 31, 2026, we used annual revenue growth rates of up to 2.4% and a discount rate of 11.50%.

Based on the annual impairment test performed on May 1, 2026, we determined that it is not more likely than not that the fair value of each of the reporting units is less than their respective carrying amount as of that date. Consequently, there were no goodwill impairment charges recorded as a result of the annual impairment test performed on May 1, 2026.

Based on the most recent quantitative impairment test performed as of March 31, 2026, adverse changes in key valuation assumptions, including annual revenue growth rates or the discount rate, could result in additional impairment charges. The fair value of the Prestige reporting unit would fall below its carrying value if the annual revenue declined 160 basis points, or the discount rate increased by 75 basis points. With regard to the Consumer Beauty reporting unit, if the annual revenue declined 25 basis points it may cause an additional impairment of \$35.0. If the discount rate increased by 25 basis points, it may cause an additional impairment of \$43.0.

Some of the inherent estimates and assumptions used in determining fair value of goodwill are outside the control of management, including interest rates, cost of capital, tax rates, credit ratings and industry growth. Given the negative market trends and competitive conditions in the color cosmetics market, particularly in the United States and some European markets, combined with broader macroeconomic disruptions and the potential financial impact on the Company's business, there can be no assurance that the Company's estimates and assumptions regarding the macroeconomic factors made for purposes of the goodwill interim impairment testing performed during our 2026 fiscal year will prove to be accurate predictions of the future. While the Company believes it has made reasonable estimates and assumptions to calculate the fair value of goodwill, it is possible changes could occur due to other market conditions or changes in our discount rates. The Company will continue to monitor its goodwill for any triggering events or other signs of impairment. The Company may be required to perform additional impairment testing based on changes in the economic environment, disruptions to the Company's business, or significant declines in operating results of the Company's reporting units. Although management cannot predict when improvements in macroeconomic conditions will occur, if consumer confidence and consumer spending decline significantly in the future or if commercial and industrial economic activity or the market capitalization deteriorates significantly from current levels, it is reasonably likely the Company will be required to record impairment charges in the future.

Other Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets

Other indefinite-lived intangible assets consist of indefinite-lived trademarks ("trademarks") that are not amortized, but are evaluated for impairment at least annually as of May 1, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Trademarks are tested for impairment on a brand level basis.

The trademarks' fair values are based upon the income approach, primarily utilizing the relief from royalty methodology. This methodology assumes that, in lieu of ownership, a third party would be willing to pay a royalty in order to obtain the rights to use the trademark. An impairment loss is recognized when the estimated fair value of a trademark is less than the carrying value. Fair value calculation requires significant judgments in determining both the assets' estimated cash flows as well as the appropriate discount and royalty rates applied to those cash flows to determine fair value. Variations in economic conditions or a change in general consumer demand, operating results estimates or the application of alternative assumptions could produce significantly different results.

The carrying value of our trademarks was \$626.7 as of June 30, 2026, and is comprised of trademarks for the following brands: CoverGirl of \$215.8, Max Factor of \$41.9, Sally Hansen of \$113.8, Philosophy of \$84.7, and other trademarks totaling \$170.5.

Results

On May 1, 2024, we performed our annual impairment testing of our trademarks and determined that no adjustments to carrying values were required. In fiscal 2025, we recorded total impairments on our trademarks of \$212.8.

During fiscal 2026, we recorded total impairments on our trademarks of \$125.7. In the third quarter, the Company was adversely impacted by sales declines within mass fragrance and color cosmetics, particularly within the United States and Europe. As a result, the Company determined that an impairment measurement for certain other intangible assets was warranted as of March 31, 2026. Based on the evaluation of future cash flows of these trademarks, we recorded an impairment charge of \$125.7 related to the CoverGirl (\$50.6), Sally Hansen (\$48.5), Max Factor (\$22.5) and Bourjois (\$4.1) trademarks within the Consumer Beauty segment.

For the quantitative impairment test performed as of March 31, 2026, the fair value of the CoverGirl trademark fell below its carrying value using annual growth rates of up to 2.0% and a discount rate of 13.2%. The fair value of the Sally Hansen trademark fell below its carrying value using annual revenue growth rates of up to 2.0% and a discount rate of 12.5%. The fair value of the Max Factor trademark fell below its carrying value using annual revenue growth rates of up to 2.0% and a discount

rate of 15.3%. The fair value of the Bourjois trademark fell below its carrying value using annual revenue growth rates of up to 2.0% and a discount rate of 21.2%.

Based on the May 1, 2026 annual impairment test, we determined that it is not more likely than not that the fair value of each of our trademarks is less than their carrying amount as of that date. Consequently, there were no impairment charges recorded as a result of the annual impairment test performed on May 1, 2026.

Based on the most recent quantitative impairment test performed as of March 31, 2026, adverse changes in key valuation assumptions, including annual revenue growth rates or the discount rate, could result in additional impairment charges. For instance, with regard to the CoverGirl trademark, if the annual revenue declined by 100 basis points it may cause an additional impairment of \$2.0. If the discount rate increased by 50 basis points, it may cause an additional impairment of \$9.0. With regards to the Sally Hansen trademark, if the annual revenue declined by 100 basis points it may cause an additional impairment of \$1.0. If the discount rate increased by 50 basis points, it may cause an additional impairment of \$5.0. With regards to the Max Factor trademark, if the annual revenue declined by 100 basis points it may cause an additional impairment of less than \$1.0. If the discount rate increased by 50 basis points, it may cause an additional impairment of \$1.0. With regards to the Bourjois trademark, if the annual revenue declined by 100 basis points it may cause an additional impairment of less than \$1.0. If the discount rate increased by 50 basis points, it may cause an additional impairment of less than \$1.0. The fair value of Philosophy would fall below its carrying value if the annual revenue declined 1,600 basis points, or the discount rate increased by 200 basis points.

Some of the inherent estimates and assumptions used in determining fair value of the indefinite-lived other intangible assets are outside the control of management, including interest rates, cost of capital, tax rates, credit ratings and industry growth. Given the negative market trends and competitive conditions in the color cosmetics market, particularly in the United States and some European markets, combined with broader macroeconomic disruptions and the potential financial impact on the Company's business, there can be no assurance that the Company's estimates and assumptions regarding the macroeconomic factors made for purposes of the indefinite-lived intangible asset interim impairment testing performed during our 2026 fiscal year will prove to be accurate predictions of the future. While the Company believes it has made reasonable estimates and assumptions to calculate the fair values of the other indefinite-lived intangible assets, it is possible changes could occur. Regarding the indefinite-lived intangible assets, the most significant assumptions used are the revenue growth rate and the discount rate, a decrease in the revenue growth rate or an increase in the discount rate could result in a future impairment. The Company will continue to monitor its indefinite-lived trademarks for any triggering events or other signs of impairment. The Company may be required to perform additional impairment testing based on changes in the economic environment, disruptions to the Company's business, significant declines in operating results of the Company's trademarks. Although management cannot predict when improvements in macroeconomic conditions will occur, if consumer confidence and consumer spending decline significantly in the future, it is reasonably likely the Company will be required to record impairment charges in the future.

Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets, including tangible and intangible assets with finite lives, are amortized over their respective lives to their estimated residual values and are also reviewed for impairment whenever certain triggering events may indicate impairment. When such events or changes in circumstances occur, a recoverability test is performed comparing projected undiscounted cash flows from the use and eventual disposition of an asset or asset group to its carrying value. If the projected undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying value, an impairment would be recorded for the excess of the carrying value over the fair value, which is determined by discounting future cash flows.

During fiscal years 2026, 2025 and 2024, we recorded asset impairment charges of \$9.1, nil and \$1.7, respectively, to Property and equipment, net and nil, nil and nil, respectively to Operating lease right-of-use assets, primarily relating to the abandonment of equipment or leases no longer in use. These impairment charges are primarily recorded in Selling, general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Inventory

Inventories include items which are considered salable or usable in future periods and are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, with cost being based on standard cost which approximates actual cost on a first-in, first-out basis. Costs include direct materials, direct labor and overhead (e.g., indirect labor, rent and utilities, depreciation, purchasing, receiving, inspection and quality control) and in-bound freight costs. The Company classifies inventories into various categories based upon their stage in the product life cycle, future marketing sales plans and the disposition process.

The Company also records an inventory obsolescence reserve, which represents the excess of the cost of the inventory over its net realizable value, based on product sales projections. This reserve is calculated using an estimated obsolescence percentage applied to the inventory based on age, historical trends, and requirements to support forecasted sales. In addition, and as necessary, the Company may establish specific reserves for future known or anticipated events.

Income Taxes

We are subject to income taxes in the U.S. and various foreign jurisdictions. We account for income taxes under the asset and liability method. Therefore, income tax expense is based on reported income before income taxes, and deferred income taxes reflect the effect of temporary differences between the amounts of assets and liabilities that are recognized for financial reporting purposes and the amounts that are recognized for income tax purposes. Deferred taxes are recorded at currently enacted statutory tax rates and are adjusted as enacted tax rates change.

A valuation allowance is established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized based on currently available evidence. We consider how to recognize, measure, present and disclose in financial statements uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return.

We are subject to tax audits in various jurisdictions. We regularly assess the likely outcomes of such audits in order to determine the appropriateness of liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits. We classify interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as a component of the provision for income taxes.

For unrecognized tax benefits, we first determine whether it is more-likely-than-not (defined as a likelihood of more than fifty percent) that a tax position will be sustained based on its technical merits as of the reporting date, assuming that taxing authorities will examine the position and have full knowledge of all relevant information. A tax position that meets this more-likely-than-not threshold is then measured and recognized at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than fifty percent likely to be realized upon effective settlement with a taxing authority. As the determination of liabilities related to unrecognized tax benefits, including associated interest and penalties, requires significant estimates to be made by us, there can be no assurance that we will accurately predict the outcomes of these audits, and thus the eventual outcomes could have a material impact on our operating results or financial condition and cash flows.

Unrecognized tax benefits are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are adjusted in light of changing facts and circumstances, including progress of examinations by tax authorities, developments in case law and closing of statute of limitations. Such adjustments are reflected in the provision for income taxes as appropriate. In addition, we are present in approximately 40 tax jurisdictions and we are subject to the continuous examination of our income tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and other tax authorities. We regularly assess the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of our provision for income taxes.

As a result of the 2017 Tax Act changing the U.S. to a modified territorial tax system, the Company no longer asserts that any of its undistributed foreign earnings are permanently reinvested. We do not expect to incur significant withholding or state taxes on future distributions. To the extent there remains a basis difference between the financial reporting and tax basis of an investment in a foreign subsidiary after the repatriation of the previously taxed income, the Company is permanently reinvested. A determination of the unrecognized deferred taxes related to these components is not practicable.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

We have operations both within the U.S. and internationally, and we are exposed to market risks in the ordinary course of our business, including the effect of foreign currency fluctuations, interest rate changes and inflation. Information relating to quantitative and qualitative disclosures about these market risks is set forth in under the captions “Foreign Currency Exchange Risk Management,” “Interest Rate Risk Management,” and “Credit Risk Management” within Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources” and is incorporated in this Item 7A by reference.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

The information required by this Item appears beginning on page F-1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and is incorporated in this Item 8 by reference.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain “disclosure controls and procedures,” as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that

information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Our management, with the participation of our Interim Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and our Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”), evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2026. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2026, our CEO and CFO concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

We have included our Management Report over Internal Control over Financial Reporting in “Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules” and is incorporated in this Item 9A by reference.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in management’s evaluation pursuant to Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act during the fourth fiscal quarter that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including our CEO and CFO, believes that our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving our objectives and are effective at the reasonable assurance level. However, our management does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of a simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is also based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Item 9B. Other Information.

During the three months ended June 30, 2026, none of the Company’s directors or Section 16 reporting officers adopted or terminated any Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement or non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement (as such terms are defined in Item 408(a) of the SEC’s Regulation S-K).

The Company has adopted an Insider Trading Policy governing the purchase, sale and other dispositions of the Company’s securities by its directors, officers, employees and contractors that the Company believes is reasonably designed to promote compliance with insider trading laws, rules and regulations (including both U.S. securities laws and the EU Market Abuse Regulation) and the listing standards applicable to the Company. A copy of the Company’s insider trading policy is filed as Exhibit 19.1 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions That Prevent Inspections.

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

Directors

Information regarding directors is incorporated by reference to the “Directors” and “Corporate Governance” sections of our proxy statement on Schedule 14A for the 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the “2026 Proxy Statement”).

Executive Officers

Information regarding executive officers is incorporated by reference to the “Executive Officers” section of our 2026 Proxy Statement.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

This information is incorporated by reference to the “Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance” section of our 2026 Proxy Statement.

Code of Ethics

This information is incorporated by reference to the “Corporate Governance Guidelines and Code of Business Conduct” section of our 2026 Proxy Statement.

Item 11. *Executive Compensation.*

This information is incorporated by reference to the “Executive Compensation” and “Director Compensation” sections of our 2026 Proxy Statement.

Item 12. *Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.*

This information is incorporated by reference to the “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management” section of our 2026 Proxy Statement.

For equity compensation plan information, see “Equity Compensation Plan Information” in Part II, Item 5 hereof, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.*

This information is incorporated by reference to the “Certain Relationships and Transactions of Related Persons” and “Corporate Governance” section of our 2026 Proxy Statement.

Item 14. *Principal Accounting Fees and Services.*

This information is incorporated by reference to the “Audit Fees and Other Fees” section of our 2026 Proxy Statement.

PART IV

Item 15. *Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.*

List of documents filed as part of this Report:

- (1) Consolidated Financial Statements and Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (PCAOB ID No. 34) included herein: See Index on page F-1.
- (2) Financial Statement Schedule: See S-1.
- (3) All other schedules are omitted as they are inapplicable or the required information is furnished in the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements or the Notes thereto.
- (4) List of Exhibits:

Exhibit Number	Document
2.1	Transaction Agreement dated as of July 8, 2015 among The Procter & Gamble Company, Coty Inc., Galleria Co. and Green Acquisition Sub Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on August 17, 2015).*
2.2	Repurchase Letter Agreement dated August 13, 2015 among The Procter & Gamble Company, Coty Inc., Galleria Co. and Green Acquisition Sub Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.3 to the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on August 17, 2015).
2.3	Letter Agreement, dated February 19, 2016, by and among The Procter & Gamble Company, the registrant, Galleria Co. and Green Acquisition Sub Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 25, 2016).
2.4	Third Amendment to Transaction Agreement, dated May 25, 2016, by and among The Procter & Gamble Company, Coty Inc., Galleria Co. and Green Acquisition Sub Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the registrant’s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 27, 2016).
2.5	Fourth Amendment to Transaction Agreement, dated August 25, 2016, by and among The Procter & Gamble Company, Coty Inc., Galleria Co. and Green Acquisition Sub Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.5 to Amendment No. 4 to the Company’s Registration Statement on Form S-4, filed on August 25, 2016).*

- 2.6 Side Letter, dated September 13, 2016, between Coty Inc. and The Procter & Gamble Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2016).
- 2.7 Assignment and Transfer Agreement, dated as of November 2, 2015, by and between JAB Cosmetics B.V. and Coty Inc., including as an exhibit thereto that certain Shares and Trademarks Sale and Purchase Agreement, dated as of November 2, 2015, by and among JAB Cosmetics B.V., Hypermarcas S.A., Cosmed Indústria de Cosméticos e Medicamentos S.A., and as intervening and consenting parties, Novita Distribuição, Armazenamento e Transportes S.A., and Savoy Indústria de Cosméticos S.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 3, 2015).
- 2.8 Tax Matters Agreement, effective as of October 1, 2016, by and among Coty Inc., The Procter & Gamble Company, Galleria Co. and Green Acquisition Sub Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 3, 2016).
- 2.9 Purchase Agreement, dated as of November 18, 2019, by and among King Kylie Holdings, LLC, KMJ 2018 Irrevocable Trust, Kylie Jenner Inc., King Kylie, LLC, Coty Inc. and solely for the purpose of Section 6.7 and Section 6.13, KKJ 2018 Irrevocable Trust (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on February 5, 2020).
- 2.10 Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated December 18, 2025, by and among Coty JV Holding S.à r.l., Tides Holdco Limited and Rainbow JVCo Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 19, 2025).
- 3.1 Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Coty Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Amendment No. 5 of the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-182420) filed on May 14, 2013)
- 3.2 Certificate of Amendment to the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Coty Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 3, 2016).
- 3.3 Certificate of Amendment to the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Coty Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 25, 2020).
- 3.4 Amended and Restated By-Laws (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Amendment No. 4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-182420) filed on April 24, 2013).
- 4.1 Specimen Class A Common Stock Certificate of the registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Amendment No. 6 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-182420) filed on May 28, 2013)
- 4.2 Certificate of Designations of Preferred Stock, Series A, dated April 17, 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 20, 2015).
- 4.3 Certificate of Designations of Preferred Stock, Series B, dated May 26, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 26, 2020).
- 4.4 Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement, dated as of June 16, 2023, by and among Coty Inc., JAB Holdings B.V. and JAB Beauty B.V. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 16, 2023).
- 4.5 Description of Securities.
- 4.6 Indenture, dated as of November 30, 2021, among Coty Inc., HFC Prestige Products, Inc., HFC Prestige International U.S. LLC, the guarantors named therein, and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Trustee, Paying Agent and Collateral Agent. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 30, 2021).
- 4.7 Form of 4.750% Senior Secured Notes due 2029 (included in Exhibit 4.6)
- 4.8 Joinder Agreement No. 2, dated as of November 30, 2021 among JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as credit facility agent, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas as initial other authorized representative, and the Company to the First Lien/First Lien Intercreditor Agreement, dated as of April 21, 2021, as modified by the Joinder Agreement No. 1, dated as of June 16, 2021, among JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as credit facility agent, and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as initial other authorized representative. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 30, 2021).
- 4.9 Pledge and Security Agreement, dated as of November 30, 2021, by and among Coty Inc., HFC Prestige Products, Inc., HFC Prestige International U.S. LLC, the other grantors from time to time party thereto and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as collateral agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 30, 2021).

4.10	Indenture, dated as of July 26, 2023, among Coty Inc., HFC Prestige Products, Inc., HFC Prestige International U.S. LLC, the guarantors named therein, and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Trustee, Paying Agent and Collateral Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 26, 2023).
4.11	Form of 6.625% Senior Secured Notes due 2030 (included in Exhibit 4.10).
4.12	Joinder Agreement No. 3, dated as of July 26, 2023 among JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as credit facility agent, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas as initial other authorized representative, and the Company to the First Lien/First Lien Intercreditor Agreement, dated as of April 21, 2021, as modified by the Joinder Agreement No. 1, dated as of June 16, 2021, among JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as credit facility agent, and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as initial other authorized representative and Joinder Agreement No. 2, dated as of November 30, 2021, among JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as credit facility agent, and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas as initial other authorized representative (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 26, 2023).
4.13	Pledge and Security Agreement, dated as of July 26, 2023, by and among Coty Inc., HFC Prestige Products, Inc., HFC Prestige International U.S. LLC, the other grantors from time to time party thereto and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as collateral agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 26, 2023).
4.14	Indenture, dated as of May 30, 2024, among Coty Inc., HFC Prestige Products, Inc., HFC Prestige International U.S. LLC, the guarantors named therein, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee, registrar and collateral agent, and Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, as paying agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 30, 2024).
4.15	Form of 4.500% Senior Secured Notes due 2027 (included in Exhibit 4.14).
4.16	Joinder Agreement No. 5, dated as of May 30, 2024 among JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as credit facility agent, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as initial other authorized representative, and the Company to the First Lien/First Lien Intercreditor Agreement, as amended or modified as of the date hereof (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 30, 2024).
4.17	Pledge and Security Agreement, dated as of May 30, 2024, by and among Coty Inc., HFC Prestige Products, Inc., HFC Prestige International U.S. LLC, the other grantors from time to time party thereto and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as collateral agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 30, 2024).
4.18	Indenture, dated as of October 15, 2026, among Coty Inc., HFC Prestige Products, Inc., HFC Prestige International U.S. LLC and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee, registrar and paying agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 15, 2025).
4.19	Form of 5.600% Senior Notes due 2031 (included in Exhibit 4.18)
10.1	Credit Agreement, dated as of October 27, 2015, by and among Coty Inc., the other borrowers party thereto from time to time, the lenders party thereto, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, and the other agents from time to time party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 30, 2015).
10.2	Pledge and Security Agreement, dated as of October 27, 2015, by and among Coty Inc., its subsidiaries signatory thereto and any other subsidiary who may become a party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as collateral agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 30, 2015).
10.3	Credit Agreement, dated January 26, 2016, among Galleria Co., as initial borrower, the other borrowers from time to time party thereto, J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent and collateral agent, and the other agents and lenders party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of Galleria Co.'s Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on April 22, 2016).
10.4	Guaranty Agreement, dated as of October 27, 2015, by and among Coty Inc., its subsidiaries signatory thereto and any other subsidiary who may become a party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent and collateral agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 30, 2015).

10.5	Incremental Assumption Agreement and Amendment No. 1, dated April 8, 2016 to the Credit Agreement, by and among Coty Inc., Coty B.V., certain subsidiaries of Coty Inc. party thereto, the incremental lenders party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 14, 2016).
10.6	Incremental Assumption Agreement and Refinancing Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of October 28, 2016, among Coty Inc., Coty B.V., the other loan parties party thereto, the lenders party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 28, 2016).
10.7	Incremental Facility Activation Notice, dated as of October 28, 2016, among Coty Inc., each incremental term A lender and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as administrative agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 28, 2016).
10.8	Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of April 5, 2018, by and among Coty Inc., Coty B.V., the other borrowers party thereto from time to time, the lenders and other parties from time to time party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent and collateral agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 10, 2018).
10.9	Amendment No. 1, dated June 27, 2019, to the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated April 5, 2018, by and among Coty Inc., Coty B.V., the other borrowers party thereto from time to time, the lenders and other parties from time to time party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent and collateral agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 1, 2019).
10.10	Amendment No. 2, dated April 29, 2020, to the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated April 5, 2018, by and among Coty Inc., Coty B.V., the other borrowers party thereto from time to time, the lenders and other parties from time to time party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent and collateral agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on April 30, 2020).
10.11	Amendment No. 3 to Credit Agreement (Incremental Assumption Agreement), dated as of June 4, 2021, by and among Coty Inc., Coty B.V., the other loan parties party thereto, the incremental revolving lenders party thereto, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 7, 2021).
10.12	Refinancing Amendment, dated as of November 30, 2021, by and among Coty Inc., Coty B.V., the other loan parties party thereto, the refinancing revolving lenders party thereto, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 30, 2021)
10.13	Amendment No. 5 to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated March 7, 2023, by and among Coty Inc., Coty B.V., the lenders from time to time party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as administrative agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 9, 2023).
10.14	Amendment No. 6 (Refinancing Amendment), dated as of July 11, 2023, by and among Coty Inc., Coty B.V., the other loan parties party thereto, the refinancing revolving lenders party thereto, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 14, 2023)
10.15	Shareholders' Agreement, dated December 18, 2025, by and between Coty JV Holding S.à r.l., Tides Holdco Limited and Tides Holdco Blocker Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 19, 2025).
10.16	Secondment Agreement, dated as of December 16, 2025, between JAB Partners UK Ltd. and Coty Management BV.†
10.17	Employment Agreement, dated January 27, 2020, between Coty Management B.V. and Kristin Blazewicz (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 11, 2020).†
10.18	Offer Letter dated as of September 29, 2023, between Coty Inc. and Kristin Blazewicz (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 8, 2023).†
10.19	Offer Letter dated June 27, 2024, between Coty Inc. and Kristin Blazewicz (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on August 20, 2024).†
10.20	Offer Letter, dated as of April 1, 2016, between Ayesha Zafar and the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 11, 2016).†

10.21	Employment Agreement, dated May 7, 2020, between Coty International B.V. and Laurent Mercier (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on February 9, 2021).†
10.22	Offer Letter, dated October 21, 2019, between Coty International B.V. and Laurent Mercier (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on February 9, 2021).†
10.23	Offer Letter, dated December 5, 2020, Coty International B.V. and Laurent Mercier (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on February 9, 2021).†
10.24	Offer Letter dated as of November 26, 2021 between Coty Management B.V. and Laurent Mercier (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on February 8, 2022).†
10.25	Offer Letter dated as of June 14, 2022 between Coty Management B.V. and Laurent Mercier (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on August 25, 2022).†
10.26	Offer Letter dated as of June 8, 2023, between Coty Management B.V. and Laurent Mercier (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.30 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on August 20, 2024).†
10.27	Offer Letter dated as of September 28, 2023, between Coty Management B.V. and Laurent Mercier. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 8, 2023).†
10.28	Employment Agreement dated June 28, 2024 between Laurent Mercier and Coty SAS (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on February 5, 2026).†
10.29	Employment Agreement, dated December 21, 2020, between Coty Italia S.r.l. and Anna von Bayern (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 10, 2021).†
10.30	Employment Agreement, dated January 1, 2021, between Coty Italia S.r.l. and Anna von Bayern (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 10, 2021).†
10.31	Offer Letter dated as of September 28, 2023, between Coty Italia and Anna von Bayern (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 8, 2023).†
10.32	Employment Agreement, dated October 13, 2020, between Coty Inc. and Sue Nabi (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 10, 2021).†
10.33	Separation Agreement dated December 20, 2025 between Sue Nabi and Coty Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on February 5, 2026).†
10.34	Employment Agreement dated February 2, 2026 among Markus Strobel, Coty SAS and Coty Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on February 5, 2026).†
10.35	Restricted Stock Unit Award Terms and Conditions for Markus Strobel (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 5, 2026).†
10.36	Option Award Terms and Conditions for Markus Strobel (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 5, 2026).†
10.37	Form of Indemnification Agreement between the registrant and its directors and officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to Amendment No. 4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-182420) filed on April 24, 2013).
10.38	Amended and Restated Annual Performance Plan, as of February 1, 2017 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 10, 2017).†
10.39	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award under Coty Inc. 2007 Stock Plan for Directors, as amended on April 8, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.41 to Amendment No. 4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-182420) filed on April 24, 2013).†
10.40	Amended and Restated Coty Inc. Equity and Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated on November 3, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-Q filed on November 6, 2020).†

10.41	Restricted Stock Unit Award Terms and Conditions Under Coty Inc. Equity and Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated on April 8, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.44 to Amendment No. 4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-182420) filed on April 24, 2013).†
10.42	Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Unit Tandem Award Terms and Conditions under the Coty Inc. Equity and Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated on April 8, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.45 to Amendment No. 4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-182420) filed on April 14, 2013).†
10.43	Form of Subscription Agreement for Series A Preferred Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.55 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on August 17, 2015).†
10.44	Amended and Restated Coty Inc. Stock Plan for Directors, as adopted November 3, 2020. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.40 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on August 26, 2021) †
10.45	Form of Phantom Unit Award Terms and Conditions (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 5, 2014).†
10.46	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement under the Amended and Restated Coty Inc. Equity and Long Term-Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.52 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on August 27, 2020) †
10.47	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Terms and Conditions, as adopted on December 17, 2020, under the Amended and Restated Coty Inc. Equity and Long-Term Incentive Plan. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.47 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on August 26, 2021) †
19.1	Coty Insider Trading Policy (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 19.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on August 20, 2024).
21.1	List of significant subsidiaries.
23.1	Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP.
24.1	Power of Attorney (included in signature page).
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Rules 13a-14a and 15d-14(a)
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Rules 13a-14(d) and 15d-14(d)
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S. C. Section 1350
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S. C. Section 1350
97.1	Coty Inc. Clawback Policy (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 97.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on August 20, 2024)
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document.
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase Document.
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted in Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101).
*	Schedules and similar attachments have been omitted pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K. The Company agrees to furnish supplementary to the Securities and Exchange Commission a copy of any omitted schedule or similar attachment upon request.
†	Exhibit is a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary.

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the city of New York, New York on August 20, 2026.

COTY INC.

By: /s/ Laurent Mercier

Name: Laurent Mercier

Title: Chief Financial Officer

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Kristin Blazewicz, as their true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for them and in their name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorney-in-fact and agent, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in connection therewith, as fully to all intents and purposes as they might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming that all said attorney-in-fact and agent, or their substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

Signature	Title	Date
<u>/s/Markus Strobel</u> (Markus Strobel)	Executive Chairman and Interim Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	August 20, 2026
<u>/s/Laurent Mercier</u> (Laurent Mercier)	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	August 20, 2026
<u>/s/Ayesha Zafar</u> (Ayesha Zafar)	Senior Vice President, Group Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)	August 20, 2026
<u>/s/Frank Engelen</u> (Frank Engelen)	Director	August 20, 2026
<u>/s/Joachim Creus</u> (Joachim Creus)	Director	August 20, 2026
<u>/s/Patricia Capel</u> (Patricia Capel)	Director	August 20, 2026
<u>/s/Carsten Fischer</u> (Carsten Fischer)	Director	August 20, 2026
<u>/s/Alia Gogi</u> (Alia Gogi)	Director	August 20, 2026
<u>/s/Robert Kunze-Concewitz</u> (Robert Kunze-Concewitz)	Director	August 20, 2026
<u>/s/Carla Liuni</u> (Carla Liuni)	Director	August 20, 2026
<u>/s/Stephanie Plaines</u> (Stephanie Plaines)	Director	August 20, 2026

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Coty's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("GAAP"). Coty's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets;
- (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors; and
- (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements.

Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Coty's management evaluated the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2026 based on the criteria established in "Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on the evaluation, management has concluded that Coty maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2026.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2026 has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their attestation report which appears herein.

/s/Markus Strobel

Markus Strobel
Interim Chief Executive Officer

/s/Laurent Mercier

Laurent Mercier
Chief Financial Officer

August 20, 2026

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of Coty Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Coty Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of June 30, 2026, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2026, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule as of and for the year ended June 30, 2026, of the Company and our report dated August 20, 2026, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and financial statement schedule.

Basis for Opinion

The Company’s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

New York, New York

August 20, 2026

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of Coty Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Coty Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), equity and cash flows, for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2026, and the related notes and the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15 (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2026, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2026, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated August 20, 2026, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current-period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Goodwill – Consumer Beauty and Prestige Reporting Unit Valuations – Refer to Notes 2 and 9 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Company assesses goodwill at least annually for impairment, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Goodwill is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level, which is the same level as the Company's operating segments. The reporting units' fair values are based on either a combination of the income and market approaches or solely the income approach, when the market approach is less representative of fair value. Under the income approach, the fair value is determined using a discounted cash flow method, projecting future cash flows of each reporting unit, as well as a terminal value, and discounting such cash flows at a rate of return that reflects the relative risk of the cash flows. Under the market approach, when applicable, information is utilized from comparable publicly traded companies with similar operating and investment characteristics as the reporting units, which creates valuation multiples that are applied to the operating performance of the reporting units being tested, to value the reporting unit. The key estimates and factors used in these approaches include revenue growth rates and profit margins based on internal forecasts, specific weighted-average cost of capital used to discount future cash flows, and comparable market multiples for the industry segment, when applicable, as well as historical operating trends. Certain future events and circumstances, including deterioration of market conditions, higher cost of capital, a decline in actual and expected consumer consumption and demands, could result in changes to these assumptions

and judgments. A revision of these assumptions could cause the fair values of the reporting units to fall below their respective carrying values. During fiscal 2026, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$237.1 million for the Consumer Beauty reporting unit as the fair value was lower than the carrying value. As of June 30, 2026, the goodwill balance was \$3,809.7 million, of which \$594.3 million and \$3,215.4 million pertained to the Consumer Beauty and Prestige reporting units, respectively.

Given the significant judgments made by management to estimate fair value for the Consumer Beauty and Prestige reporting units, especially those related to forecasted revenue growth rates and profit margins and selection of the discount rates and market multiples, when applicable, and the difference between the fair values and carrying values for these reporting units, performing audit procedures to evaluate the reasonableness of forecasted revenue growth rates and profit margins and selection of the discount rates and market multiples, when applicable, required a high degree of auditor judgment and an increased extent of effort, including the need to involve our fair value specialists.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to the forecasted revenue growth rates and profit margins and the selection of the discount rates and market multiples, when applicable, for the Consumer Beauty and Prestige reporting units included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of controls over goodwill, including those over the forecasted revenue growth rates and profit margins and the selection of the discount rates and market multiples, when applicable.
- We evaluated management's ability to accurately forecast revenue growth rates and profit margins by comparing actual results to management's historical forecasts.
- We evaluated the reasonableness of management's forecasted revenue growth rates and profit margins by comparing management's forecasts with:
 - Historical cash flows and trends;
 - Internal communications to management and the Board of Directors; and
 - Forecasted information included in industry reports of the Company and selected companies in its peer group.
- We considered the impact of industry and market conditions on management's forecasts, including consideration of the effects related to the current macroeconomic environment.
- We evaluated the impact of changes in management's forecasts from the interim impairment measurement test to June 30, 2026.
- With the assistance of our fair value specialists, we evaluated the valuation approaches, discount rates, and market multiples, when applicable, including testing the underlying source information and the mathematical accuracy of the calculations, and developing independent estimates and comparing those to the respective discount rates and market multiples, when applicable, selected by management.

Other Intangible Assets, net – CoverGirl and Sally Hansen Trademark Valuations – Refer to Notes 2 and 9 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Company assesses indefinite-lived other intangible assets (trademarks) at least annually for impairment, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Trademarks are tested for impairment on a brand level basis. The trademarks' fair values are based upon the income approach, primarily utilizing the relief from royalty methodology. This methodology assumes that, in lieu of ownership, a third party would be willing to pay a royalty in order to obtain the rights to use the trademark. An impairment loss is recognized when the estimated fair value of the trademark is less than the carrying value. Fair value calculations require significant judgments in determining both the trademarks' estimated cash flows as well as the appropriate discount rates applied to those cash flows to determine fair value. Variations in economic conditions or a change in general consumer demand, operating results estimates, or the application of alternative assumptions could produce significantly different results. During fiscal 2026, the Company recorded impairment charges of \$50.6 million and \$48.5 million for the CoverGirl and Sally Hansen trademarks, respectively, as the fair values were lower than the carrying values. As of June 30, 2026, the carrying values of the CoverGirl and Sally Hansen trademarks were \$215.8 million and \$113.8 million, respectively.

Given the significant judgments made by management to estimate fair value of the CoverGirl and Sally Hansen trademarks, especially those related to forecasted revenue growth rates, selection of the discount rates, and the difference between the fair values and carrying values, performing audit procedures to evaluate the reasonableness of forecasted revenue growth rates and selection of the discount rates for these trademarks required a high degree of auditor judgment and an increased extent of effort, including the need to involve our fair value specialists.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to the forecasted revenue growth rates and the selection of the discount rates for the CoverGirl and Sally Hansen trademarks included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of controls over trademarks, including those over the forecasted revenue growth rates and the selection of the discount rates.

- We evaluated management's ability to accurately forecast revenue growth rates by comparing actual results to management's historical forecasts.
- We evaluated the reasonableness of management's forecasted revenue growth rates by comparing management's forecasts with:
 - Historical cash flows and trends;
 - Internal communications to management and the Board of Directors; and
 - Forecasted information included in industry reports of the Company and selected companies in its peer group.
- We considered the impact of industry and market conditions on management's forecasts, including consideration of the effects related to the current macroeconomic environment.
- We evaluated the impact of changes in management's forecasts from the interim impairment measurement test to June 30, 2026.
- With the assistance of our fair value specialists, we evaluated the valuation approach and discount rates, including testing the underlying source information and the mathematical accuracy of the calculations, and developing independent estimates and comparing those to the respective discount rates selected by management.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

New York, New York
August 20, 2026

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1995.

COTY INC. & SUBSIDIARIES
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COTY INC. & SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In millions, except per share data)

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Net revenues	\$ 5,806.6	\$ 5,892.9	\$ 6,118.0
Cost of sales	2,154.6	2,072.0	2,178.8
Gross profit	3,652.0	3,820.9	3,939.2
Selling, general and administrative expenses	3,107.9	3,103.4	3,162.4
Amortization expense	262.0	186.9	193.4
Restructuring costs	0.8	76.7	36.7
Asset impairment charges	362.8	212.8	—
Operating (loss) income	(81.5)	241.1	546.7
Interest expense, net	155.2	214.2	252.0
Other expense, net	373.5	371.7	90.2
(Loss) income before income taxes	(610.2)	(344.8)	204.5
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	(20.0)	5.4	95.1
Net (loss) income	(590.2)	(350.2)	109.4
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	7.5	5.3	5.3
Net income attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests	7.1	12.4	14.7
Net (loss) income attributable to Coty Inc.	\$ (604.8)	\$ (367.9)	\$ 89.4
Amounts attributable to Coty Inc.			
Net (loss) income	\$ (604.8)	\$ (367.9)	\$ 89.4
Convertible Series B Preferred Stock dividends	(13.2)	(13.2)	(13.2)
Net (loss) income attributable to common stockholders	\$ (618.0)	\$ (381.1)	\$ 76.2
Earnings (losses) per common share			
(Losses) earnings per common share - basic	\$ (0.70)	\$ (0.44)	\$ 0.09
(Losses) earnings per common share - diluted	\$ (0.70)	\$ (0.44)	\$ 0.09
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:			
Basic	877.4	870.9	874.4
Diluted	877.4	870.9	883.4

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

COTY INC. & SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(In millions)

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Net (loss) income	\$ (590.2)	\$ (350.2)	\$ 109.4
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Foreign currency translation adjustment	1.0	58.6	(128.3)
Net unrealized derivative gain/(loss) on cash flow hedges, net of taxes of \$0.4, \$1.4 and \$(1.1), respectively	0.8	(3.2)	1.4
Pension and other post-employment benefits, net of taxes of \$(0.5), \$(3.8) and \$2.7, respectively	10.7	6.4	(5.8)
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	12.5	61.8	(132.7)
Comprehensive loss	(577.7)	(288.4)	(23.3)
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests:			
Net income	7.5	5.3	5.3
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(0.5)	(0.1)	—
Total comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	7.0	5.2	5.3
Comprehensive income attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests:			
Net income	7.1	12.4	14.7
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(0.1)	0.2	—
Total comprehensive income attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests	7.0	12.6	14.7
Comprehensive loss attributable to Coty Inc.	\$ (591.7)	\$ (306.2)	\$ (43.3)

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

COTY INC. & SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In millions, except per share data)

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 176.1	\$ 257.1
Restricted cash	12.8	13.3
Trade receivables—less allowances of \$32.6 and \$29.0, respectively	525.8	526.4
Inventories	838.7	794.5
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	364.3	362.0
Total current assets	1,917.7	1,953.3
Property and equipment, net	650.0	709.2
Goodwill	3,809.7	4,062.2
Other intangible assets, net	2,775.6	3,214.8
Equity investments	—	1,002.0
Operating lease right-of-use assets	226.9	265.7
Deferred income taxes	637.9	561.6
Other noncurrent assets	182.6	138.9
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 10,200.4	\$ 11,907.7
LIABILITIES, MEZZANINE EQUITY AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 1,875.0	\$ 1,890.0
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt	14.4	3.5
Current operating lease liabilities	65.2	64.4
Income and other taxes payable	119.8	66.8
Other current liabilities	466.1	513.6
Total current liabilities	2,540.5	2,538.3
Long-term operating lease liabilities	182.9	221.8
Long-term debt, net	3,033.4	3,955.5
Pension and other post-employment benefits	254.3	283.8
Deferred income taxes	384.6	467.6
Other noncurrent liabilities	425.6	485.1
TOTAL LIABILITIES	6,821.3	7,952.1
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 23)		
CONVERTIBLE SERIES B PREFERRED STOCK , \$0.01 par value; 1.0 shares authorized; 0.1 issued and outstanding, at June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively	142.4	142.4
REDEEMABLE NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS	74.7	94.2
EQUITY:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; 20.0 shares authorized; 1.0 issued and outstanding, at June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively	—	—
Class A Common Stock, \$0.01 par value; 1,250.0 shares authorized, 974.3 and 966.5 issued and 880.5 and 872.3 outstanding at June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively	9.7	9.6
Additional paid-in capital	11,366.9	11,329.8
Accumulated deficit	(5,878.2)	(5,266.4)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(720.3)	(733.4)
Treasury stock—at cost, shares: 93.8 and 94.3 at June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively	(1,788.4)	(1,796.9)
Total Coty Inc. stockholders' equity	2,989.7	3,542.7
Noncontrolling interests	172.3	176.3
Total equity	3,162.0	3,719.0
TOTAL LIABILITIES, MEZZANINE EQUITY AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 10,200.4	\$ 11,907.7

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

COTY INC. & SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

(In millions)

	Preferred Stock	Class A	Additional	Accumulated	Accumulated	Treasury Stock	Total Coty Inc.	Noncontrolling	Total	Redeemable	Convertible
	Shares	Common Stock	Paid-in	(Accumulated	Other	Shares	Stockholders'	Interests	Equity	Noncontrolling	Series B
	Amount	Shares	Capital	Deficit)	(Loss) Income	Amount	Equity			Interests	Preferred Stock
BALANCE—July 1, 2023	1.0	\$ 9.1	\$ 10,898.6	\$ (4,987.9)	\$ (662.4)	66.5	\$ 3,811.1	\$ 186.3	\$ 3,997.4	\$ 93.5	\$ 142.4
Issuance of Class A Common Stock in connection with global offering, net of offering costs	—	33.0	0.3	342.1	—	—	342.4	—	342.4	—	—
Reacquired Class A Common Stock for employee taxes and cancellation of restricted stock	—	—	—	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exercise of employee stock options and restricted stock units and issuance of restricted stock	—	9.8	0.2	13.3	—	—	13.5	—	13.5	—	—
Shares withheld for employee taxes	—	—	(21.0)	—	—	—	(21.0)	—	(21.0)	—	—
Share-based compensation expense	—	—	88.5	—	—	—	88.5	—	88.5	—	—
Equity Investment contribution for share-based compensation	—	—	2.1	—	—	—	2.1	—	2.1	—	—
Changes in dividends accrued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repurchase of Class A Common Stock pursuant to forward repurchase contracts	—	—	—	—	—	27.0	(350.6)	—	(350.6)	—	—
Dividends Accrued - Convertible Series B Preferred Stock	—	—	(13.2)	—	—	—	(13.2)	—	(13.2)	—	13.2
Dividends Paid - Convertible Series B Preferred Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(13.2)
Net income	—	—	—	89.4	—	—	89.4	5.3	94.7	14.7	—
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(132.7)	—	(132.7)	—	(132.7)	—	—
Distributions to noncontrolling interests, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(7.0)	(7.0)	(17.0)	—
Adjustment of redeemable noncontrolling interests to redemption value	—	—	(2.4)	—	—	—	(2.4)	—	(2.4)	2.4	—
BALANCE—June 30, 2024	1.0	\$ 962.1	\$ 11,308.0	\$ (4,898.5)	\$ (795.1)	94.3	\$ 3,827.1	\$ 184.6	\$ 4,011.7	\$ 93.6	\$ 142.4

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

COTY INC. & SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

(In millions)

	Preferred Stock Shares	Class A Common Stock Shares	Class A Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	(Accumulated Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Treasury Stock Shares	Treasury Stock Amount	Total Coty Inc. Stockholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity	Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests	Convertible Series B Preferred Stock
BALANCE—July 1, 2024	1.0	962.1	\$ 9.6	\$ 11,308.0	\$ (4,898.5)	\$ (795.1)	94.3	\$ (1,796.9)	\$ 3,827.1	\$ 184.6	\$ 4,011.7	\$ 93.6	\$ 142.4
Exercise of employee stock options and restricted stock units and issuance of restricted stock	—	4.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shares withheld for employee taxes	—	—	—	(13.5)	—	(13.5)	—	—	(13.5)	—	(13.5)	—	—
Share-based compensation expense	—	—	—	49.9	—	49.9	—	—	49.9	—	49.9	—	—
Equity Investment contribution for share-based compensation	—	—	—	0.6	—	0.6	—	—	0.6	—	0.6	—	—
Changes in dividends accrued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repurchase of Class A Common Stock pursuant to forward repurchase contracts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends Accrued - Convertible Series B Preferred Stock	—	—	—	(13.2)	—	(13.2)	—	—	(13.2)	—	(13.2)	—	13.2
Dividends Paid - Convertible Series B Preferred Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(13.2)
Net (loss) income	—	—	—	—	(367.9)	—	—	—	(367.9)	5.3	(362.6)	12.4	—
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	61.7	—	—	61.7	(0.1)	61.6	0.2	—
Distributions to noncontrolling interests, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(13.5)	(13.5)	(14.0)	—
Adjustment of redeemable noncontrolling interests to redemption value	—	—	—	(2.0)	—	(2.0)	—	—	(2.0)	—	(2.0)	2.0	—
BALANCE—June 30, 2025	1.0	966.5	\$ 9.6	\$ 11,329.8	\$ (5,266.4)	\$ (733.4)	94.3	\$ (1,796.9)	\$ 3,542.7	\$ 176.3	\$ 3,719.0	\$ 94.2	\$ 142.4

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

COTY INC. & SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

(In millions)

	Preferred Stock	Class A	Additional	Accumulated	Accumulated	Treasury Stock	Total Coty Inc.	Noncontrolling	Total	Redeemable	Convertible
	Shares	Common Stock	Paid-in	(Accumulated	Other	Shares	Stockholders'	Interests	Equity	Noncontrolling	Series B
	Amount	Shares	Capital	Deficit)	(Loss) Income	Amount	Equity			Interests	Preferred Stock
BALANCE—July 1, 2025	<u>1.0</u>	<u>966.5</u>	<u>\$ 9.6</u>	<u>\$ (5,266.4)</u>	<u>\$ (733.4)</u>	<u>94.3</u>	<u>\$ (1,796.9)</u>	<u>\$ 176.3</u>	<u>\$ 3,719.0</u>	<u>\$ 94.2</u>	<u>\$ 142.4</u>
Exercise of employee stock options and restricted stock units and issuance of restricted stock	—	7.8	0.1	(0.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reissuance of treasury stock	—	—	(1.5)	(7.0)	8.5	(0.5)	(8.8)	—	—	—	—
Shares withheld for employee taxes	—	—	(8.8)	—	—	—	(8.8)	—	(8.8)	—	—
Share-based compensation expense	—	—	46.1	—	—	—	46.1	—	46.1	—	—
Dividends Accrued - Convertible Series B Preferred Stock	—	—	(13.2)	—	—	—	(13.2)	—	(13.2)	—	13.2
Dividends Paid - Convertible Series B Preferred Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(13.2)
Net (loss) income	—	—	—	(604.8)	—	—	(604.8)	7.5	(597.3)	7.1	—
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	13.1	—	13.1	(0.5)	12.6	(0.1)	—
Distributions to noncontrolling interests, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(11.0)	(11.0)	(11.9)	—
Adjustment of redeemable noncontrolling interests to redemption value	—	—	14.6	—	—	—	14.6	—	14.6	(14.6)	—
BALANCE—June 30, 2026	<u>1.0</u>	<u>974.3</u>	<u>\$ 9.7</u>	<u>\$ (5,878.2)</u>	<u>\$ (720.3)</u>	<u>93.8</u>	<u>\$ (1,788.4)</u>	<u>\$ 172.3</u>	<u>\$ 3,162.0</u>	<u>\$ 74.7</u>	<u>\$ 142.4</u>

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

COTY INC. & SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In millions)

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net (loss) income	\$ (590.2)	\$ (350.2)	\$ 109.4
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	482.2	420.0	421.1
Non-cash lease expense	62.8	62.3	61.6
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment charges	362.8	212.8	—
Deferred income taxes	(154.9)	(87.5)	(9.8)
Provision for bad debts	8.8	6.3	2.7
Provision for pension and other post-employment benefits	9.9	10.2	8.6
Share-based compensation	46.3	50.0	88.8
Impairment and losses on disposal of long-lived assets, net	13.8	76.1	3.9
Losses (gains) from equity investments, net	194.0	85.6	(21.7)
Foreign exchange effects	(9.3)	24.9	14.8
Losses on forward repurchase contracts, net	117.3	255.2	76.3
Other	67.6	39.7	46.5
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Trade receivables	(5.4)	(81.1)	(104.5)
Inventories	(50.5)	4.8	67.2
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	21.2	64.1	(11.0)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	13.6	(167.9)	(49.1)
Other current liabilities	41.9	(61.7)	64.1
Operating lease liabilities	(59.6)	(57.4)	(58.4)
Income and other taxes payable	31.1	(38.5)	(77.3)
Other noncurrent assets	2.7	(38.2)	(4.3)
Other noncurrent liabilities	(68.3)	63.1	(14.3)
Net cash provided by operating activities	537.8	492.6	614.6
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Capital expenditures	(189.6)	(215.0)	(245.2)
Proceeds from contingent consideration, license agreements, and sale of other long-lived assets, net	9.3	12.6	19.0
Proceeds from sale of equity investments and related assets	750.0	74.0	—
Purchases of short-term investments	(30.7)	—	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	539.0	(128.4)	(226.2)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net proceeds from short-term debt	12.5	—	—
Proceeds from revolving loan facilities	2,056.8	2,492.5	2,458.6
Repayments of revolving loan facilities	(2,096.8)	(2,122.6)	(2,673.7)
Proceeds from issuance of other long term debt	899.2	—	1,824.1
Repayments of term loans and other long term debt	(1,760.4)	(490.6)	(1,936.5)
Net proceeds from issuance of Class A Common Stock	—	—	355.9
Dividend payments on Common Stock and Convertible Series B Preferred Stock	(13.2)	(13.3)	(13.4)
Net proceeds from (payments for) foreign currency contracts	21.3	(22.0)	(7.3)
Distributions to redeemable noncontrolling interests and noncontrolling interests	(26.5)	(23.9)	(24.0)
Payments related to forward repurchase contracts and settlement, including hedge valuation adjustment	(210.1)	(288.4)	(242.6)

Refunds related to hedge valuation adjustment	—	61.8	—
Payments of deferred financing fees and premium on bond extinguishment	(31.6)	(2.0)	(47.1)
All other	(12.4)	(18.3)	(30.7)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,161.2)	(426.8)	(336.7)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATES ON CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH	2.9	12.4	(14.9)
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH	(81.5)	(50.2)	36.8
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH—Beginning of period	270.4	320.6	283.8
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH—End of period	\$ 188.9	\$ 270.4	\$ 320.6
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOWS INFORMATION:			
Cash paid during the year for interest	\$ 174.9	\$ 218.9	\$ 205.7
Cash paid during the year for income taxes, net of refunds received	101.7	95.4	172.6
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NONCASH FINANCING AND INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Accrued capital expenditure additions	\$ 74.6	\$ 86.2	\$ 108.0
Non-cash exchange of forward repurchase contracts for treasury stock	—	—	150.6
Fair value of Wella Distribution Rights (see Note 10 - Equity Investment)	58.0	—	—

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

COTY INC. & SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(\$ in millions, except per share data)

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Coty Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Company” or “Coty”) manufacture, market, sell and distribute branded beauty products, including fragrances, color cosmetics and skin & body related products throughout the world. Coty is a global beauty company with a rich entrepreneurial history and an iconic portfolio of brands.

The Company operates on a fiscal year basis with a year-end of June 30. Unless otherwise noted, any reference to a year preceded by the word “fiscal” refers to the fiscal year ended June 30 of that year. For example, references to “fiscal 2026” refer to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026. When used in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the term “includes” and “including” means, unless the context otherwise indicates, including without limitation.

The Company’s sales generally increase during the second fiscal quarter as a result of increased demand associated with the winter holiday season. Financial performance, working capital requirements, sales, cash flows and borrowings generally experience variability during the three to six months preceding the holiday season. Product innovations, new product launches and the size and timing of orders from the Company’s customers may also result in variability.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying financial statements of the Company are presented on a consolidated basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”). All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The Company also consolidates majority-owned entities in the United States of America, United Arab Emirates, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and South Korea where the Company has the ability to exercise control. Ownership interests of noncontrolling parties are presented as noncontrolling interests or redeemable noncontrolling interests, as applicable.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and revenues and expenses during the period reported. Significant accounting policies that contain subjective management estimates and assumptions include those related to revenue recognition, the net realizable value of inventory, the assessment of goodwill, other intangible assets and long-lived assets for impairment, and income taxes. Management evaluates its estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis using historical experience and other factors, including the current economic environment, and makes adjustments when facts and circumstances dictate. As future events and their effects cannot be determined with precision, actual results could differ significantly from those estimates and assumptions. Significant changes, if any, in those estimates and assumptions, including those resulting from continuing changes in the economic environment, will be reflected in the Consolidated Financial Statements in future periods.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents include all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash represents funds that are not readily available for general purpose cash needs due to contractual limitations. Restricted cash is classified as a current or long-term asset based on the timing and nature of when or how the cash is expected to be used or when the restrictions are expected to lapse. As of June 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company had restricted cash of \$12.8 and \$13.3, respectively, included in Restricted cash in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The restricted cash balances as of June 30, 2026 and 2025 primarily consists of collections of factored receivables that remain unremitted to the factor, and the remainder provides collateral for certain bank guarantees on rent, customs and duty accounts. Restricted cash is included as a component of Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

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Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are stated net of the allowance for doubtful accounts and cash discounts, which is based on the evaluation of the accounts receivable aging, specific exposures, and historical trends. We make estimates of expected credit and collectibility trends for the allowance for doubtful accounts based upon our assessment of historical experience, the age of the accounts receivable balances, credit quality of our customers, current economic conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions, and other factors that may affect our ability to collect from customers. Trade receivables are written off on a case-by-case basis, net of any amounts that may be collected.

Inventories

Inventories include items which are considered salable or usable in future periods, and are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, with cost being based on standard cost which approximates actual cost on a first-in, first-out basis. Costs include direct materials, direct labor and overhead (e.g., indirect labor, rent and utilities, depreciation, purchasing, receiving, inspection and quality control) and in-bound freight costs. The Company classifies inventories into various categories based upon their stage in the product life cycle, future marketing sales plans and the disposition process.

The Company also records an inventory obsolescence reserve, which represents the excess of the cost of the inventory over its net realizable value, based on product sales projections. This reserve is calculated using an estimated obsolescence percentage applied to the inventory based on age, historical trends, and requirements to support forecasted sales. In addition, and as necessary, the Company may establish specific reserves for future known or anticipated events.

Property and Equipment and Other Long-lived Assets

Property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortization. The cost of renewals and betterments is capitalized and depreciated. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. Property and equipment that is disposed of through sale, trade-in, donation, or scrapping is written off, and any gain or loss on the transaction, net of costs to dispose, is recorded in Selling, general and administrative expense. Depreciation and amortization are computed principally using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Lives</u>
Buildings	20-40 years
Marketing furniture and fixtures	3-5 years
Machinery and equipment	2-15 years
Computer equipment and software	2-5 years
Property and equipment under finance leases and leasehold improvements	Lesser of lease term or economic life

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized principally using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Lives</u>
License agreements	2-34 years
Customer relationships	2-28 years
Trademarks	2-30 years
Product formulations and technology	2-28 years

Long-lived assets, including tangible and intangible assets with finite lives, are tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. When such events or changes in circumstances occur, a recoverability test is performed comparing projected undiscounted cash flows from the use and eventual disposition of an asset or asset group to its carrying value. If the projected undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying value, an impairment charge would be recorded for the excess of the carrying value over the fair value. The Company estimates fair value based on the best information available, including discounted cash flows and/or the use of third-party valuations.

Goodwill and Other Indefinite-lived Intangible Assets

Goodwill is calculated as the excess of the cost of purchased businesses over the fair value of their underlying net assets. Goodwill is allocated and evaluated at the reporting unit level, which are the Company's operating segments. The Company allocates goodwill to one or more reporting units that are expected to benefit from synergies of the business combination.

Goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized but are evaluated for impairment annually as of May 1 or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. When

COTY INC. & SUBSIDIARIES
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testing goodwill for impairment, the Company has the option of first performing a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as the basis to determine if it is necessary to perform a quantitative goodwill impairment test. In performing its qualitative assessment, the Company considers the extent to which unfavorable events or circumstances identified, such as changes in economic conditions, industry and market conditions or company specific events, could affect the comparison of the reporting unit's fair value with its carrying amount. Additionally, the Company considers the relationship between its market capitalization and the estimated fair values of its reporting units, including periods of sustained declines in its stock price. If the Company concludes that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, the Company is required to perform a quantitative impairment test.

Quantitative impairment testing for goodwill is based upon the fair value of a reporting unit as compared to its carrying value. The Company makes certain judgments and assumptions in allocating assets and liabilities to determine carrying values for its reporting units. To determine the fair value of the reporting units, the Company uses either a combination of the income and market approaches or solely the income approach, when the market approach is less representative of fair value. The Company believes either the blended approach or the income approach are indicative of the factors a market participant would consider when performing a similar valuation. Under the income approach, fair value is determined using a discounted cash flow method, projecting future cash flows of each reporting unit, as well as a terminal value, and discounting such cash flows at a rate of return that reflects the relative risk of the cash flows. Under the market approach, when applicable, information from comparable publicly traded companies with similar operating and investment characteristics as the reporting units is utilized to create valuation multiples that are applied to the operating performance of the reporting units being tested, to value the reporting unit. The impairment loss recognized would be the difference between a reporting unit's carrying value and fair value in an amount not to exceed the carrying value of the reporting unit's goodwill.

Indefinite-lived other intangible assets principally consist of trademarks. The fair values of indefinite-lived other intangible assets are estimated and compared to their respective carrying values. The trademarks' fair values are based upon the income approach, primarily utilizing the relief from royalty methodology. This methodology assumes that, in lieu of ownership, a third party would be willing to pay a royalty in order to obtain the rights to use the comparable asset. An impairment loss is recognized when the estimated fair value of the intangible asset is less than its carrying value.

Leases

All of the Company's material leases are operating leases. These are primarily for real estate properties, including corporate offices, retail stores and facilities to support the Company's manufacturing, research and development and distribution operations.

For any new or modified lease, the Company, at the inception of the contract, determines whether a contract is or contains a lease. The Company records right-of-use ("ROU") assets and lease obligations for its operating leases, which are initially recognized based on the discounted future lease payments over the term of the lease. Variable lease payments are not included in the measurement of ROU assets and lease liabilities. As the rate implicit in the Company's leases is not easily determinable, the Company's applicable incremental borrowing rate is used in calculating the present value of the sum of the lease payments.

Lease term is defined as the non-cancelable period of the lease plus any options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise the option. The Company has elected not to recognize ROU asset and lease obligations for its short-term leases, which are defined as leases with an initial term of 12 months or less.

As an accounting policy election for all asset classes, the Company elected the practical expedient related to lease and non-lease components, which allows a lessee to not separate non-lease from lease components and instead account for consideration paid in a contract as a single lease component.

Deferred Financing Fees

The Company capitalizes costs related to the issuance of debt instruments, as applicable. Such costs are amortized over the contractual term of the related debt instrument in Interest expense, net using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method, in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Noncontrolling Interests and Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests

Interests held by third parties in consolidated majority-owned subsidiaries are presented as noncontrolling interests, which represents the noncontrolling stockholders' interests in the underlying net assets of the Company's consolidated majority-owned subsidiaries. Noncontrolling interests that are not redeemable are reported in the equity section of the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

COTY INC. & SUBSIDIARIES
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Noncontrolling interests, where the Company may be required to repurchase the noncontrolling interest under a put option or other contractual redemption requirement, are reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheets between liabilities and equity, as redeemable noncontrolling interests. The Company adjusts the redeemable noncontrolling interests to the higher of the redemption value or the carrying value (the acquisition date fair value adjusted for the noncontrolling interest's share of net income (loss) and dividends) on each balance sheet date with changes recognized as an adjustment to retained earnings, or in the absence of retained earnings, as an adjustment to additional paid-in capital.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized at a point in time and/or over time when control of the promised goods or services is transferred to the Company's customers, which usually occurs upon delivery. Revenue is recognized in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring those goods or services. At contract inception, the Company assesses the goods and services promised in its contracts with customers and identifies a performance obligation for each promise to transfer to the customer a good or service (or bundle of goods or services) that is distinct. To identify the performance obligations, the Company considers all of the goods or services promised in the contract regardless of whether they are explicitly stated or are implied by customary business practices. The Company's revenue contracts principally represent a performance obligation to sell its beauty products to trade customers and are satisfied when control of promised goods and services is transferred to the customers.

Net revenues comprise gross revenues less customer discounts and allowances, actual and expected returns (estimated based on an analysis of historical experience and position in product life cycle) and various trade spending activities. Trade spending activities represent variable consideration promised to the customer and primarily relate to advertising, product promotions and demonstrations, some of which involve cooperative relationships with customers. The costs of trade spend activities are estimated considering all reasonably available information, including contract terms with the customer, the Company's historical experience and its current expectations of the scope of the activities, and is reflected in the transaction price when sales are recorded.

The Company's payment terms vary by the type and location of its customers and the products offered. The time between invoicing and when payment is due is not significant.

The Company's sales return accrual reflects seasonal fluctuations, including those related to revenues for the holiday season in the first half of the fiscal year. This accrual is a subjective critical estimate that has a direct impact on reported net revenues, and is calculated based on history of actual returns, estimated future returns and information provided by retailers regarding their inventory levels. In addition, as necessary, specific accruals may be established for significant future known or anticipated events. The types of known or anticipated events that the Company has considered, and will continue to consider, include the financial condition of the Company's customers, store closings by retailers, changes in the retail environment, and the Company's decision to continue to support new and existing brands. Returns represented 2%, 2% and 1% of gross revenue after customer discounts and allowances in fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Trade spending activities recorded as a reduction to gross revenue after customer discounts and allowances represented 11%, 10%, and 9% in fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The Company accounts for certain customer store fixtures as other assets. Such fixtures are amortized using the straight-line method over the period of 3 to 5 years as a reduction of revenue.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales includes all of the costs to manufacture the Company's products. For products manufactured in the Company's own facilities, such costs include raw materials and supplies, direct labor and factory overhead. For products manufactured for the Company by third-party contractors, such costs represent the amounts invoiced by the contractors. Cost of sales also includes royalty expense associated with license agreements. Additionally, shipping costs, freight-in and depreciation and amortization expenses related to manufacturing equipment and facilities are included in Cost of sales in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses include advertising and promotional costs and research and development costs. Also included in Selling, general and administrative expenses are share-based compensation, certain warehousing fees, manufacturing fixed costs, personnel and related expenses, rent on operating leases, and professional fees.

Advertising and promotional costs are expensed as incurred and totaled \$1,607.1, \$1,574.4 and \$1,625.5 in fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Included in advertising and promotional costs are \$111.6, \$115.7, and \$113.6 of depreciation of marketing furniture and fixtures, such as product displays, in fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Research and development costs are expensed as incurred and totaled \$121.2, \$123.0 and \$126.8 in fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

COTY INC. & SUBSIDIARIES
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Share-Based Compensation

Common Stock

Common shares are available to be awarded for the exercise of phantom units, vested stock options, the settlement of restricted stock units (“RSUs”) and performance restricted stock units (“PRSUs”), and the conversion of Series A Preferred Stock.

The Company accounts for its share-based compensation plans for Common Stock as equity awards, aside from phantom units. For those awards treated as equity, share-based compensation expense is measured and fixed at the grant date based on the estimated fair value of the award and is recognized on a straight-line basis, net of estimated forfeitures, over the employee’s requisite service period and, for PRSUs, when it is probable that the performance condition will be achieved.

For PRSUs, in a period we determine it is no longer probable that we will achieve certain performance measures for the awards, we reverse the stock-based compensation expense that we had previously recognized and associated with the portion of PRSUs that are no longer expected to vest. The amount of the expense ultimately recognized depends on the number of awards that actually vest. Accordingly, stock-based compensation expense may vary from period to period.

The Company accounts for its phantom units as a liability award. For those awards treated as a liability, share-based compensation expense is measured at the end of each reporting period based on the fair value of the award on each reporting date and recognized as an expense to the extent earned.

The fair value of stock options with a service condition is determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The fair value of stock options with a market condition is determined using a Monte Carlo simulation model.

Equity and liability awards generally vest over a term of three or five years.

Treasury Stock

The Company accounts for treasury stock under the cost method. When shares are reissued or retired from treasury stock they are accounted for at an average price. When treasury stock is re-issued at a price higher than its cost, the difference is recorded as a component of Additional paid-in-capital in the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheets. When treasury stock is re-issued at a price lower than its cost, the difference is recorded as a reduction of Additional paid-in-capital to the extent that there are treasury stock gains to offset the losses. If there are no treasury stock gains in Additional paid-in-capital, the losses upon re-issuance of treasury stock are recorded as a reduction of Retained earnings in the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Income Taxes

The Company is subject to income taxes in the U.S. and various foreign jurisdictions. The Company accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method. Therefore, income tax expense is based on reported (Loss) income before income taxes, and deferred income taxes reflect the effect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are recognized for financial reporting purposes and the carrying amounts that are recognized for income tax purposes. A valuation allowance is established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized based on currently available evidence. The Company considers how to recognize, measure, present and disclose in financial statements uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return.

The Company is subject to tax audits in various jurisdictions. The Company regularly assesses the likely outcomes of such audits in order to determine the appropriateness of liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits (“UTBs”). The Company classifies interest and penalties related to UTBs as a component of the provision for income taxes.

For UTBs, the Company first determines whether it is more-likely-than-not (defined as a likelihood of more than fifty percent) that a tax position will be sustained based on its technical merits as of the reporting date, assuming that taxing authorities will examine the position and have full knowledge of all relevant information. A tax position that meets this more-likely-than-not threshold is then measured and recognized at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than fifty percent likely to be realized upon effective settlement with a taxing authority. As the determination of liabilities related to UTBs and associated interest and penalties requires significant estimates to be made by the Company, there can be no assurance that the Company will accurately predict the outcomes of these audits, and thus the eventual outcomes could have a material impact on the Company’s operating results or financial condition and cash flows.

As a result of the 2017 Tax Act changing the U.S. to a modified territorial tax system, the Company no longer asserts that any of its undistributed foreign earnings are permanently reinvested. The Company does not expect to incur significant withholding or state taxes on future distributions. To the extent there remains a basis difference between the financial reporting

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and tax basis of an investment in a foreign subsidiary after the repatriation of the previously taxed income, the Company is permanently reinvested. A determination of the unrecognized deferred taxes related to these components is not practicable.

The Tax Act requires a U.S. shareholder of a foreign corporation to include in income its global intangible low-taxed income ("GILTI"). In general, GILTI is described as the excess of a U.S. shareholder's total net foreign income over a deemed return on tangible assets. An entity may choose to recognize deferred taxes for temporary differences expected to reverse as GILTI in future years or an entity can elect to treat GILTI as a period cost and include it in the tax expense of the year it is incurred. As such, the Company has elected to treat the tax on GILTI as a tax expense in the year it is incurred rather than recognizing deferred taxes.

Restructuring Costs

Charges incurred in connection with plans to restructure and integrate acquired businesses or in connection with cost-reduction initiatives that are initiated from time to time are included in Restructuring costs in the Consolidated Statements of Operations if such costs are directly associated with an exit or disposal activity, a reorganization, or with integrating an acquired business. These costs can include employee separations, contract and lease terminations, and other direct exit costs. Employee severance and other termination benefits are primarily determined based on established benefit arrangements, local statutory requirements or historical practices. The Company recognizes these benefits when payment is probable and estimable.

Other business realignment costs represent the incremental cost directly related to the restructuring activities which can include accelerated depreciation, professional or consulting fees and other internal costs including compensation related costs for dedicated internal resources. Other business realignment costs are generally recorded in Selling, general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Fair Value Measurements

The following fair value hierarchy is used in selecting inputs for those assets and liabilities measured at fair value that distinguishes between assumptions based on market data (observable inputs) and the Company's assumptions (unobservable inputs). The Company evaluates these inputs and recognizes transfers between levels, if any, at the end of each reporting period. The hierarchy consists of three levels:

Level 1 - Valuation based on quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - Valuation based on inputs other than Level 1 inputs that are observable for the assets or liabilities either directly or indirectly;

Level 3 - Valuation based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and supported by little or no observable market activity.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

All derivatives are recognized as assets or liabilities and measured at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative depends on the intended use of the derivative and the resulting designation. For derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges under FASB ASC Topic 815, "Derivatives and Hedging" ("ASC 815"), the change in fair value of the derivative is initially recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and is subsequently recognized in earnings when the hedged exposure impacts earnings. For derivative instruments that are not designated as hedges, gains (losses) from changes in fair values are recognized in Net income (loss). The Company does not enter into derivatives for trading or speculative purposes.

Foreign Currency

Exchange gains or losses incurred on non-financing foreign exchange currency transactions conducted by one of the Company's operations in a currency other than the operation's functional currency are reflected in Cost of sales or operating expenses. Net losses of \$(1.8), \$(21.7) and \$(18.1) in fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively resulting from non-financing foreign exchange currency transactions are included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into U.S. dollars at the rates of exchange in effect at the end of the reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates prevailing during each reporting period presented. Translation gains or losses are reported as cumulative adjustments in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) ("AOCI/(L)").

Net gains/(losses) of \$10.6, \$(3.8) and \$(16.5) in fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively, resulting from financing foreign exchange currency transactions are included in Interest expense, net in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*, which expands annual income tax disclosure requirements to include additional information related to the rate reconciliation of our effective tax rates to statutory rates as well as additional disaggregation of taxes paid. The amendments in the ASU also remove disclosures related to certain unrecognized tax benefits and deferred taxes. The Company adopted the ASU prospectively in the first quarter of fiscal 2026 and included the required disclosures in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2026. The adoption of this standard did not have any impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

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Recently Issued and Not Yet Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting Standards Update(s)	Topic	Effective Period	Summary
2024-03	Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income - Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses	Fiscal 2028	In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, <i>Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures</i> (Subtopic 220-40): <i>Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses</i> . Additionally, in January 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-01 to clarify the effective date of ASU 2024-03. The standard requires, in the notes to the financial statements, disclosure of specified information about certain costs and expenses, including purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation, and intangible asset amortization from each relevant expense caption. The amendments in ASU 2024-03 are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption and retrospective application are permitted, but not required. The Company plans to adopt the standard and make the additional required annual disclosures beginning in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2028 and the required interim disclosures beginning in the first quarter of fiscal 2029.
2025-05	Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets	Fiscal 2027	In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-05, <i>Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets</i> . The update offers a practical expedient under which entities can elect to assume that current conditions as of the balance sheet date do not change for the remaining life of the asset when estimating expected credit losses. The guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2025, and interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods, which is Coty fiscal 2027, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the guidance may have on its consolidated financial statements.
2025-06	Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software	Fiscal 2029	In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-06, <i>Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Internal-Use Software</i> (Subtopic 350-40): <i>Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software</i> , which removes all references to software development project stages and requires entities to start capitalizing software costs when management has authorized and committed to funding the software project and it is probable that the project will be completed and the software will be used to perform the function intended. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2027, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted, and may be applied prospectively, retrospectively, or on a modified prospective basis. The ASU will be effective for Coty in the first quarter of fiscal 2029. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the guidance may have on its consolidated financial statements.
2025-11	Interim Reporting (Topic 270): Narrow-Scope Improvements	Fiscal 2028	In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-11, <i>Interim Reporting (Topic 270): Narrow-Scope Improvements</i> , which clarifies the applicability of the interim reporting guidance, the types of interim reporting, and the form and content of interim financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Per the FASB, the amendment is not intended to change the fundamental nature of interim reporting or expand or reduce current interim disclosure requirements but rather provide clarity and improve navigability of the existing interim reporting requirements. The update will be effective for interim reporting periods within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this update on our interim statements and related disclosures.
2025-12	Codification Improvements	Fiscal 2028	In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-12, <i>Codification Improvements</i> , addressing suggestions received from stakeholders regarding the Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") and makes other incremental improvements to U.S. GAAP. The update represents changes to the Codification that clarify, correct errors in, or make other improvements to a variety of topics that are intended to make them easier to understand and apply. ASU 2025-12 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026 and interim periods within those fiscal years. Entities are required to apply the amendments to ASC 260, <i>Earnings per Share</i> , retrospectively. All other amendments may be applied prospectively or retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this guidance on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

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3. SEGMENT REPORTING

Operating and reportable segments (referred to as “segments”) reflect the way the Company is managed and for which separate financial information is available and evaluated regularly by the Company’s chief operating decision maker (“CODM”) in deciding how to allocate resources and assess performance. The Company has designated its Interim Chief Executive Officer (“Interim CEO”) as the CODM.

Certain income and shared costs and the results of corporate initiatives are managed by Corporate. Corporate primarily includes stock compensation expense, restructuring and realignment costs, costs related to acquisition and divestiture activities and impairments of long-lived assets. Corporate costs are not used by the CODM to measure the underlying performance of the segments.

With the exception of goodwill and acquired intangible assets, the Company does not identify or monitor assets by segment. The Company does not present assets by reportable segment since various assets are shared between reportable segments. The allocation of goodwill by segment is presented in Note 9—Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, net.

We have identified and presented significant segment expenses, which are included in the table below. The CODM evaluates operating income (loss) and compares to budget and actual historical results to assess segment performance and make operating decisions and allocate resources among the segments.

SEGMENT DATA	Year Ended June 30, 2026			
	Prestige	Consumer Beauty	Corporate	Total
Net revenues	\$ 3,805.8	\$ 2,000.8	\$ —	\$ 5,806.6
Less: ^(a)				
Cost of sales	1,162.0	986.1	6.5	2,154.6
Advertising and consumer promotion costs	1,107.5	499.6	—	1,607.1
Other segment items ^(b)	1,091.8	957.7	76.9	2,126.4
Operating income (loss)	<u>\$ 444.5</u>	<u>\$ (442.6)</u>	<u>\$ (83.4)</u>	<u>\$ (81.5)</u>
Reconciliation:				
Operating loss				\$ (81.5)
Interest expense, net				155.2
Other expense, net				373.5
Loss before income taxes				<u>\$ (610.2)</u>
Other segment disclosures:				
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 334.5	\$ 147.7	\$ —	\$ 482.2

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SEGMENT DATA	Year Ended June 30, 2025			
	Prestige	Consumer Beauty	Corporate	Total
Net revenues	\$ 3,820.2	\$ 2,072.7	\$ —	\$ 5,892.9
Less: ^(a)				
Cost of sales	1,121.6	946.1	4.3	2,072.0
Advertising and consumer promotion costs	1,059.7	514.7	—	1,574.4
Other segment items ^(b)	1,058.3	739.3	207.8	2,005.4
Operating income (loss)	<u>\$ 580.6</u>	<u>\$ (127.4)</u>	<u>\$ (212.1)</u>	<u>\$ 241.1</u>

Reconciliation:

Operating income				\$ 241.1
Interest expense, net				214.2
Other expense, net				371.7
Loss before income taxes				<u>\$ (344.8)</u>

Other segment disclosures:

Depreciation and amortization	\$ 261.1	\$ 154.6	\$ 4.3	\$ 420.0
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SEGMENT DATA	Year Ended June 30, 2024			
	Prestige	Consumer Beauty	Corporate	Total
Net revenues	\$ 3,857.3	\$ 2,260.7	\$ —	\$ 6,118.0
Less: ^(a)				
Cost of sales	1,170.3	1,008.5	—	2,178.8
Advertising and consumer promotion costs	1,072.8	552.7	—	1,625.5
Other segment items ^(b)	1,033.5	610.2	123.3	1,767.0
Operating income (loss)	<u>\$ 580.7</u>	<u>\$ 89.3</u>	<u>\$ (123.3)</u>	<u>\$ 546.7</u>

Reconciliation:

Operating income				\$ 546.7
Interest expense, net				252.0
Other expense, net				90.2
Income before income taxes				<u>\$ 204.5</u>

Other segment disclosures:

Depreciation and amortization	\$ 258.9	\$ 162.2	\$ —	\$ 421.1
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^(a) The significant expense categories and amounts align with the segment-level information that is regularly provided to the CODM.

^(b) Other segment items primarily include administrative costs, logistics costs, stock compensation expense, amortization of definite-lived intangible assets, restructuring costs, impairments of long-lived assets, goodwill and intangibles, transactional foreign exchange gains/losses, bad debt expense, and other miscellaneous costs.

For Long-lived assets, a major country is defined as a group of subsidiaries within a country with combined long-lived assets greater than 10% of consolidated long-lived assets or as otherwise deemed significant. Long-lived assets include property and equipment, goodwill and other intangible assets.

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	As of June 30,	
	2026	2025
Long-lived assets:		
U.S.	\$ 2,781.0	\$ 3,077.5
Netherlands	2,787.7	3,220.9
Brazil	463.8	440.4
All other	1,202.8	1,247.4
Total	<u>\$ 7,235.3</u>	<u>\$ 7,986.2</u>

For Net revenues, a major country is defined as a group of subsidiaries in a country with combined revenues greater than 10% of consolidated net revenues or as otherwise deemed significant, excluding Travel Retail and export sales. The United States is the only country that accounts for more than 10% of total net revenues for fiscal years 2026, 2025 and 2024. The United States had net revenues of \$1,431.3, \$1,453.3 and \$1,617.7 in fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively. No customer or group of affiliated customers accounted for more than 10% of the Company's Net revenues in fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024.

Fragrance products include a variety of perfumes and colognes offering various scents to suit individual preferences and occasions. Color Cosmetic products include lip, eye, facial and other color products including nail color. Body care and other products include shower gels, body sprays, and deodorants. Skincare products include moisturizers, serums, sun treatment, cleansers, toners and anti-aging creams designed to nourish, protect and improve the skin's appearance and health.

Presented below are the net revenues associated with Company's product categories as a percentage of total net revenues:

<u>PRODUCT CATEGORY</u>	Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Fragrances	67.3 %	67.4 %	63.9 %
Color Cosmetics	23.6 %	23.7 %	26.4 %
Body Care & Other	5.3 %	5.3 %	6.1 %
Skincare	3.8 %	3.6 %	3.6 %
Total	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

4. RESTRUCTURING COSTS

Restructuring costs for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024 are presented below:

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Fixed Cost Reduction Plan	\$ (0.3)	\$ 75.0	\$ —
Current Restructuring Actions and Other	(4.5)	1.7	36.7
Consumer Beauty Restructuring	5.6	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 0.8</u>	<u>\$ 76.7</u>	<u>\$ 36.7</u>

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The related liability balance and activity of restructuring costs are presented below:

	Severance and Employee Benefits	Fixed Asset Write-offs	Other Exit Costs	Total Program Costs
Balance—July 1, 2025	\$ 104.2	\$ —	\$ 0.3	\$ 104.5
Restructuring charges	34.5	—	0.1	34.6
Payments	(34.0)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(34.6)
Changes in estimates	(33.8)	—	—	(33.8)
Non-cash utilization	—	—	—	—
Effect of exchange rates	(1.0)	—	0.2	(0.8)
Balance—June 30, 2026	<u>\$ 69.9</u>	<u>\$ (0.1)</u>	<u>\$ 0.1</u>	<u>\$ 69.9</u>

Fixed Cost Reduction Plan

On April 24, 2025, the Company announced a new plan to strengthen its operating model and simplify its fixed cost structure (the “Fixed Cost Reduction Plan”). During 2026, management reassessed certain initiatives within the Fixed Cost Reduction Plan and determined that several programs were being redesigned. As a result, approximately \$22.5 of accrued restructuring was reversed due to the abandonment of certain actions planned as part of the prior year Fixed Cost Reduction Plan. During the current year, the Company recorded an accrual for approximately \$22.0 for additional cost reduction actions primarily related to the Company’s European operations. Total restructuring charges, which consisted of employee severance, have been recorded in Corporate. The related liability balances were \$50.1 and \$74.1 at June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The Company currently estimates that the total remaining accrual will result in cash expenditures of approximately \$32.2 and \$17.9 in fiscal 2027 and 2028 and thereafter, respectively.

Current Restructuring Actions and Other

The Company continues to analyze its cost structure and evaluate opportunities to streamline operations through a range of smaller initiatives and other cost reduction activities to optimize operations in select businesses. The liability balances, which consisted primarily of employee severance, were \$14.2 and \$30.4 at June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The Company currently estimates that the total remaining accrual will result in cash expenditures of approximately \$13.3 and \$0.9 in fiscal 2027 and 2028 and thereafter, respectively.

Consumer Beauty Restructuring

During June 2026, the Company implemented a plan to sharpen its focus, simplify Consumer Beauty’s innovation, processes and improve service quality to its brands and consumers (“Consumer Beauty Restructuring”). This newly announced plan is on-going in the US and will have a global impact in fiscal year 2027. The cumulative restructuring charges, which have been recorded in Corporate, and the related liability balance, were \$5.6 at June 30, 2026. The Company currently estimates that the total accrual will result in cash expenditures of approximately \$5.1 and \$0.5 in fiscal 2027 and 2028 and thereafter, respectively.

5. TRADE RECEIVABLES—FACTORING

The Company factors a portion of its trade receivables with unrelated third-party factoring companies on both a recourse and non-recourse basis. The Company accounts for trade receivable transfers as sales and derecognizes the sold receivables from the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The net amount factored under factoring facilities was \$164.1 and \$211.8 as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The aggregate (gross) amount of trade receivable invoices factored on a worldwide basis amounted to \$1,364.1 and \$1,568.9 in fiscal 2026 and 2025, respectively. Remaining balances due from factors amounted to \$3.9 and \$3.8 as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, and are included in Prepaid expenses and other current assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Factoring fees paid under these arrangements were \$7.4, \$9.2 and \$10.3 in fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively, which were recorded in Selling, general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Cash received from the selling of receivables is presented as a change in trade receivables within the operating activities section of the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

U.S. Receivables Purchase Agreement

On March 19, 2019, the Company entered into an Uncommitted Receivables Purchase Agreement (the “Receivables Purchase Agreement”) with a financial institution, with an aggregate facility limit of \$150.0. Eligible trade receivables are purchased by the financial institution for cash at net invoice value less a factoring fee. Pursuant to Receivables Purchase

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Agreement, the Company acts as collections agent for the financial institution and is responsible for the collection, and remittance to the financial institution, of all customer payments related to trade receivables factored under this arrangement. For certain customer receivables factored, the Company will retain a recourse obligation of up to 10 percent of the respective invoice's net invoice value, payable to the financial institution if the customer's payment is not received by the contractual due date. The fair value of sold receivables approximated their book value due to their short-term nature. The Company estimated that the fair value of its servicing responsibilities was not material.

European Receivables Purchase Agreement

In September 2019, the Company entered into a factoring agreement with a financial institution, which allows for the transfer of receivables from certain of the Company's European subsidiaries, in exchange for cash (the "European Receivables Purchase Agreement"). The total outstanding amount permitted among such subsidiaries is €190.4 million. Factoring of such receivables under the European Receivables Purchase Agreement is executed on a non-recourse basis.

Other Factoring Agreements

In addition to the Company's main factoring facilities described above, from time to time, certain of the Company's subsidiaries may enter into local factoring agreements with local financial institutions. Based on the terms of such arrangements the Company has derecognized receivables sold pursuant to these arrangements from the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

6. INVENTORIES

Inventories as of June 30, 2026 and 2025 are presented below:

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Raw materials	\$ 209.2	\$ 211.4
Work-in-process	8.2	11.2
Finished goods	621.3	571.9
Total inventories	<u>\$ 838.7</u>	<u>\$ 794.5</u>

7. PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Prepaid expenses and other current assets as of June 30, 2026 and 2025 are presented below:

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Prepaid marketing, copyright and agency fees	\$ 83.6	\$ 98.4
Other	280.7	263.6
Total prepaid expenses and other current assets	<u>\$ 364.3</u>	<u>\$ 362.0</u>

8. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Property and equipment, net as of June 30, 2026 and 2025 are presented below:

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Land, buildings and leasehold improvements	\$ 451.5	\$ 450.9
Machinery and equipment	753.0	750.7
Marketing furniture and fixtures	595.8	605.0
Computer equipment and software	823.0	817.3
Construction in progress	56.2	76.0
Property and equipment, gross	2,679.5	2,699.9
Accumulated depreciation	(2,029.5)	(1,990.7)
Property and equipment, net	<u>\$ 650.0</u>	<u>\$ 709.2</u>

Depreciation expense of property and equipment totaled \$220.2, \$233.1 and \$227.7 in fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Depreciation expense is recorded in Cost of sales and Selling, general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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During fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, the Company recorded asset impairment charges of \$9.1, nil and \$1.7 respectively, which are included in Selling, general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The fiscal 2026 and 2024 impairment charges primarily related to leasehold improvements and marketing furniture following the termination of the Orveda license and the abandonment of machinery and equipment, respectively.

9. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET

Assessment for Impairments

The Company tests goodwill and indefinite-lived other intangible assets for impairment at least annually as of May 1, or more frequently, if certain events or circumstances warrant. To determine the fair value of the reporting units, the Company uses either a combination of the income and market approaches or solely the income approach, when the market approach is less representative of fair value. The Company believes either the blended approach or the income approach are indicative of the factors a market participant would consider when performing a similar valuation. The trademarks' fair values are based upon the income approach, primarily utilizing the relief from royalty methodology.

During fiscal year 2026, the Company recorded \$237.1 of goodwill impairment within the Consumer Beauty reporting unit. During fiscal years 2025 and 2024, the Company recorded no impairments of goodwill at the Company's reporting units. During fiscal years 2026, 2025, and 2024, the Company recorded total impairments of \$125.7, \$212.8 and nil, respectively, related to indefinite-lived other intangible assets. Additionally, the Company recorded no impairments on finite-lived other intangible assets during fiscal years 2026, 2025, and 2024.

In the third quarter of fiscal 2026, due to continuing stock price declines and decreased market capitalization for the Company, as well as reduced forecasts for Consumer Beauty, the Company performed a quantitative impairment test. As a result of the quantitative test, during the third quarter of fiscal 2026, the Company recognized goodwill impairment charges of \$237.1 within the Consumer Beauty Segment and asset impairment charges of \$125.7 related to the *CoverGirl*, *Max Factor*, *Sally Hansen*, and *Bourjois* trademarks within the Consumer Beauty Segment. These impairments were recorded as Asset impairment charges in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

To determine the fair value of our Consumer Beauty reporting unit during the third quarter fiscal 2026 quantitative impairment test, the Company used annual revenue growth rates of up to 2.4% and a discount rate of 11.50%. The Company determined the fair value of the CoverGirl trademark using annual growth rates of up to 2.0% and a discount rate of 13.2%. The Company determined the fair value of the Sally Hansen trademark using annual revenue growth rates of up to 2.0% and a discount rate of 12.5%. The Company determined the fair value of the Max Factor trademark using annual revenue growth rates of up to 2.0% and a discount rate of 15.3%. The Company determined the fair value of the Bourjois trademark using annual revenue growth rates of up to 2.0% and a discount rate of 21.2%.

The Company recorded no additional impairment charges related to goodwill and indefinite-lived other intangible assets as of May 1, 2026, the date of our annual impairment test.

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Goodwill

Goodwill as of June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024 is presented below:

	Prestige	Consumer Beauty	Total
Gross balance at June 30, 2024	\$ 6,214.6	\$ 1,731.2	\$ 7,945.8
Accumulated impairments	(3,110.3)	(929.8)	(4,040.1)
Net balance at June 30, 2024	<u>\$ 3,104.3</u>	<u>\$ 801.4</u>	<u>\$ 3,905.7</u>
Changes during the year ended June 30, 2025			
Foreign currency translation	125.5	31.0	156.5
Gross balance at June 30, 2025	\$ 6,340.1	\$ 1,762.2	\$ 8,102.3
Accumulated impairments	(3,110.3)	(929.8)	(4,040.1)
Net balance at June 30, 2025	<u>\$ 3,229.8</u>	<u>\$ 832.4</u>	<u>\$ 4,062.2</u>
Changes during the year ended June 30, 2026			
Impairment Charges	—	(237.1)	(237.1)
Foreign currency translation	(14.4)	(1.0)	(15.4)
Gross balance at June 30, 2026	6,325.7	1,761.2	8,086.9
Accumulated impairments	(3,110.3)	(1,166.9)	(4,277.2)
Net balance at June 30, 2026	<u>\$ 3,215.4</u>	<u>\$ 594.3</u>	<u>\$ 3,809.7</u>

Other Intangible Assets, net

Other intangible assets, net as of June 30, 2026 and 2025 are presented below:

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Indefinite-lived other intangible assets	\$ 626.7	\$ 761.0
Finite-lived other intangible assets, net	2,148.9	2,453.8
Total Other intangible assets, net	<u>\$ 2,775.6</u>	<u>\$ 3,214.8</u>

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The changes in the carrying amount of indefinite-lived other intangible assets are presented below:

	Trademarks	Total
Gross balance at June 30, 2024	\$ 1,889.5	\$ 1,889.5
Accumulated impairments	(944.9)	(944.9)
Net balance at June 30, 2024	<u>\$ 944.6</u>	<u>\$ 944.6</u>
Changes during the year ended June 30, 2025		
Impairment charges ^(a)	(212.8)	(212.8)
Foreign currency translation	29.2	29.2
Gross balance at June 30, 2025	\$ 1,918.7	\$ 1,918.7
Accumulated impairments	(1,157.7)	(1,157.7)
Net balance at June 30, 2025	<u>\$ 761.0</u>	<u>\$ 761.0</u>
Changes during the year ended June 30, 2026		
Impairment charges	(125.7)	(125.7)
Foreign currency translation	(8.6)	(8.6)
Gross balance at June 30, 2026	\$ 1,910.1	\$ 1,910.1
Accumulated impairments	(1,283.4)	(1,283.4)
Net balance at June 30, 2026	<u>626.7</u>	<u>626.7</u>

Intangible assets subject to amortization are presented below:

	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Accumulated Impairment	Net
June 30, 2025				
License and collaboration agreements *	\$ 3,765.8	\$ (1,614.9)	\$ (19.6)	\$ 2,131.3
Customer relationships	766.0	(568.9)	(5.5)	191.6
Trademarks	318.2	(208.4)	(0.5)	109.3
Product formulations and technology	87.8	(66.2)	—	21.6
Total	<u>\$ 4,937.8</u>	<u>\$ (2,458.4)</u>	<u>\$ (25.6)</u>	<u>\$ 2,453.8</u>
June 30, 2026				
License and collaboration agreements	\$ 3,695.3	\$ (1,817.7)	\$ (19.6)	\$ 1,858.0
Customer relationships	760.7	(581.0)	(5.5)	174.2
Trademarks	316.0	(218.7)	(0.5)	96.8
Product formulations and technology	87.5	(67.6)	—	19.9
Total	<u>\$ 4,859.5</u>	<u>\$ (2,685.0)</u>	<u>\$ (25.6)</u>	<u>\$ 2,148.9</u>

* On March 21, 2025, the KKW Collaboration Agreement was terminated pursuant to the KKW Sale Agreement. As such, the Company derecognized the remaining KKW Collaboration Agreement carrying amount of \$142.5 as of the termination date.

Amortization expense totaled \$262.0, \$186.9 and \$193.4 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

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Intangible assets subject to amortization are amortized principally using the straight-line method and have the following weighted-average remaining lives: ⁽¹⁾

Description

License and collaboration agreements	14.7
Customer relationships	14.5
Trademarks	13.4
Product formulations and technology	18.3

As of June 30, 2026, the remaining weighted-average life of all intangible assets subject to amortization is 14.6 years. ⁽¹⁾

The estimated aggregate amortization expense for each of the following fiscal years ending June 30 is presented below: ⁽¹⁾

2027	\$ 125.7
2028	121.9
2029	119.6
2030	115.7
2031	115.1

⁽¹⁾ The remaining weighted-average life of all intangible assets subject to amortization and the estimated aggregate amortization expense reflects the impact of the early termination of the Gucci License. Refer to Note 25 — Subsequent Events.

License Agreements

The Company records assets for license agreements (“licenses”) acquired in transactions accounted for as business combinations. These licenses provide the Company with the exclusive right to manufacture and market on a worldwide and/or regional basis, certain of the Company’s products which comprise a significant portion of the Company’s revenues. These licenses have initial terms covering various periods. Certain brand licenses provide for automatic extensions ranging from 2 to 10 year terms, at the Company’s discretion.

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10. EQUITY INVESTMENTS

On December 18, 2025, the Company completed the sale of its remaining 25.8% equity interest in Wella to an entity affiliated with Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. L.P. ("KKR"). Under the terms of the Purchase and Sale Agreement, the Company received \$750.0 in cash consideration and a right to future proceeds from a subsequent sale or initial public offering of Wella, after KKR achieves a preferred return (the "Wella Distribution Rights"). The fair value of the Wella Distribution Rights recognized at the closing date was \$58.0, and is included in Other noncurrent assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Accordingly, the total consideration recognized from the sale was \$808.0, consisting of cash proceeds of \$750.0 and the fair value of the Wella Distribution Rights of \$58.0.

The Company recognized a loss on sale of \$201.9 included in Other expense (income), net in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as a result of this transaction for the year ended June 30, 2026.

Cash proceeds	\$ 750.0
Wella Distribution Rights	58.0
Total consideration	808.0
<i>Less:</i>	
Wella investment carrying value	1,003.0
Transaction and other costs to sell	6.9
Loss on sale of Wella investment	\$ (201.9)

The fair value of the Wella Distribution Rights was estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation incorporating significant unobservable inputs, including expected volatility of Wella's equity value based on historical volatility of comparable companies. The Monte Carlo simulation incorporated multiple scenarios for Wella's enterprise value, including timing of exit, and distribution waterfall provisions. The fair value of the Wella Distribution Rights is classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. Changes in fair value are recorded in Other expense (income), net in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the Wella Distribution Rights measured at fair value on a recurring basis and classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

Balance at initial recognition (December 18, 2025)	\$ 58.0
Total unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings	(19.0)
Balance at June 30, 2026	\$ 39.0

During fiscal 2026, the fair value of the Wella Distribution Rights decreased by \$19.0, primarily due to the reduction in the remaining time to the assumed exit dates used in the valuation model.

The estimated fair value remains sensitive to changes in the unobservable inputs used in the valuation model. Increases in expected equity volatility would generally result in a higher fair value. The valuation reflects discrete assumed exit dates. Accordingly, as time progresses toward those dates, the remaining time to exit decreases, which may reduce the time value component of the instrument, all else equal. Changes in assumptions regarding the nature, probability and timing of liquidity events, timing of proceeds, and the estimated enterprise value of Wella could also have a significant impact on the fair value of the Wella Distribution Rights. Due to the use of multiple interdependent assumptions in the Monte Carlo simulation, the Company does not isolate the impact of individual inputs; however, reasonably possible changes in the significant unobservable inputs could result in a material increase or decrease in the fair value.

As a result of the sale of the remaining 25.8% equity interest in Wella, the Company no longer holds any equity interest in Wella as of June 30, 2026.

The Company's equity investment, which is presented within Equity investments in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, as of June 30, 2026 is summarized as follows:

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	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
<i>Equity investment at fair value:</i>		
Wella ^(a)	—	1,002.0
Total equity investment	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,002</u>

^(a) As of June 30, 2025, the Company's stake in Wella was 25.8%.

On March 31, 2025, the Company sold its 20% equity investment in KKW Holdings pursuant to an agreement entered into between the Company, KKW Holdings, and New KKW Holdings, LLC (the “KKW Sale Agreement”). This agreement terminated the collaboration agreement, which gave the Company the right and license to manufacture, advertise, promote, distribute, and sell certain Kim Kardashian beauty products and use certain intellectual property owned or licensed to KKW Holdings (the “KKW Collaboration Agreement”). The total consideration received in this transaction was \$74.0.

As a result of this transaction, the Company derecognized the remaining book value of the KKW Collaboration Agreement and related assets (See Footnote 9— Goodwill and Other Intangibles, net), and its investment in KKW Holdings. The Company recognized a loss of \$71.0 related to the termination of KKW Collaboration Agreement and a loss of \$1.5 on the sale of its investment in KKW Holdings, including in Selling, General, Administrative expenses and Other expense, net, respectively in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

The following table presents summarized financial information of the Company’s former equity method investees for the years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025. Amounts presented represent combined totals at the investee level and not the Company’s proportionate share:

Summarized Statements of Operations information:	Year Ended June 30, 2026	Year Ended June 30, 2025
Net revenues	\$ 1,526.9	\$ 2,692.9
Gross profit	1,054.6	1,842.3
Operating income	191.8	230.9
Income (loss) before income taxes	109.3	33.4
Net loss	66.0	(15.0)

Amounts included for the year ended June 30, 2026 related to the investment in Wella include activity through the sale of the Wella investment on December 18, 2025.

Summarized Balance Sheet information:	June 30, 2025
Current assets	\$ 1,133.8
Noncurrent assets	4,177.9
Total assets	5,311.7
Current liabilities	991.6
Noncurrent liabilities	2,762.9
Total liabilities	3,754.5

Summarized balance sheet information relates to Wella as of June 30, 2025. The Company no longer held an equity interest in Wella as of June 30, 2026 following the sale of its investment on December 18, 2025.

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11. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Other current liabilities as of June 30, 2026 and 2025 consist of the following:

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Compensation and other compensation related benefits	\$ 147.2	\$ 111.6
Other	318.9	402.0
Total other current liabilities	<u>\$ 466.1</u>	<u>\$ 513.6</u>

12. SUPPLIER FINANCING PROGRAMS

The Company facilitates voluntary supplier finance programs which allow participating suppliers to finance payment obligations of the Company with designated third-party financial institutions. Participating suppliers negotiate arrangements directly with the financial institution. If a supplier chooses to participate in the program, it may request an invoice be paid prior to its scheduled due date and the financial institution, at its discretion, may elect to make an early payment to the supplier at a discount. The Company's obligations to its suppliers, including amounts due and scheduled payment terms, are not impacted by a supplier's participation in the arrangement. The Company has not pledged any assets as security under its supplier finance programs.

The total amounts due to the financial intermediaries, which are included in Accounts payable on our Consolidated Balance Sheets, to settle supplier invoices under supplier finance programs as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, are as follows:

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Obligations outstanding at the beginning of period	\$ 32.1	\$ 27.8
Invoices confirmed during the year	157.9	101.4
Confirmed invoices paid during the year	(142.0)	(97.1)
Obligations outstanding at the end of period	<u>\$ 48.0</u>	<u>\$ 32.1</u>

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13. DEBT

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Short-term debt	\$ 12.3	\$ —
Senior Secured Notes (a)		
2026 Dollar Senior Secured Notes due April 2026	—	350.0
2026 Euro Senior Secured Notes due April 2026	—	820.0
2027 Euro Senior Secured Notes due May 2027 (b)	569.8	585.7
2028 Euro Senior Secured Notes due September 2028	—	585.7
2029 Dollar Senior Secured Notes due January 2029	500.0	500.0
2030 Dollar Senior Secured Notes due July 2030	750.0	750.0
2031 Dollar Senior Secured Notes due January 2031	900.0	—
2018 Coty Credit Agreement		
2023 Coty Revolving Credit Facility due July 2028	349.9	407.3
Finance lease obligations & other long term debt	6.2	9.7
Total debt	3,088.2	4,008.4
Less: Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt	(14.4)	(3.5)
Total Long-term debt	3,073.8	4,004.9
Less: Unamortized financing fees and discounts on long-term debt	(40.4)	(49.4)
Total Long-term debt, net	<u>\$ 3,033.4</u>	<u>\$ 3,955.5</u>

^(a) As described further below in *Recent Developments*, a covenant suspension period was in effect from September 2024 until July 2026 for each of the Senior Secured Notes, and in certain cases a collateral release, due to the achievement of investment grade ratings for such notes in September 2024.

^(b) As of June 30, 2026, the 2027 Euro Senior Secured Notes due May 2027 in the amount of €500.0 million, respectively, are classified as long-term in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets as the Company has the ability and intent to refinance on a long-term basis through the 2023 Coty Revolving Credit Facility.

Short-Term Debt

The Company maintains short-term lines of credit with financial institutions around the world. As of June 30, 2026 and 2025, total available lines of credit were \$61.9 and \$47.1, with overdraft borrowings of \$12.3 and \$0.0 outstanding, respectively. Interest rates on these short-term lines of credit vary depending on market rates for borrowings within the respective geographic locations plus applicable spreads. Interest rates plus applicable spreads on these lines ranged from 3.2% to 17.2% and from 2.9% to 17.9% as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The weighted-average interest rate on short-term debt outstanding was 5.7% and 0.0% as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. In addition, the Company had undrawn letters of credit of \$4.8 and \$3.1 and bank guarantees of \$17.7 and \$16.0 as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

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Long-Term Debt

The Company's long-term debt facilities consisted of the following as of June 30, 2026 and 2025:

Facility	Maturity Date	Borrowing Capacity (in millions) as of June 30, 2026	Interest Rate Terms	Applicable Interest Rate as of June 30, 2026	Debt Discount	Repayment Schedule
<i>Fiscal 2026 and 2025</i>						
2027 Euro Senior Secured Notes	May 2027	€500.0	4.50% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on May 15 and November 15 of each year, beginning on November 15, 2024	4.50%	N/A ^(b)	Payable in full at maturity date
2028 Euro Senior Secured Notes	September 2028	Repaid in full	5.75% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning on March 15, 2024	5.75%	N/A ^(b)	Repaid in full
2029 Dollar Senior Secured Notes	January 2029	\$500.0	4.75% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on January 15 and July 15 of each year, beginning on July 15, 2022	4.75%	N/A ^(b)	Payable in full at maturity date
2030 Dollar Senior Secured Notes	July 2030	\$750.0	6.625% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on January 15 and July 15 of each year, beginning on January 15, 2024	6.625%	N/A ^(b)	Payable in full at maturity date
2031 Dollar Senior Secured Notes	January 2031	\$900.0	5.600% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on January 15 and July 15 of each year, beginning on October 15, 2025	5.600%	N/A ^(b)	Payable in full at maturity date
2023 Coty Revolving Credit Facility ^{(f)(g)}	July 2028	\$1,670.0 and €300.0	SOFR ^(a) plus a margin ranging from 1.00% to 2.00% per annum or a base rate plus a margin ranging from 0.00% to 1.00% per annum, based on the Company's total net leverage ratio ^{(c)(d)}	SOFR + 1.25% (interest rate spread)	N/A ^(b)	Payable in full at maturity date
2026 Dollar Senior Secured Notes	April 2026	Repaid in full	5.0% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on April 15 and October 15 of each year, beginning on October 15, 2021	5%	N/A ^(b)	Repaid in full
2026 Euro Senior Secured Notes	April 2026	Repaid in full	3.875% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on April 15 and October 15 of each year, beginning on October 15, 2021	3.875%	N/A ^(b)	Repaid in full
2026 Euro Notes	April 2026	Repaid in full	4.75% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on April 15 and October 15 of each year, beginning on October 15, 2018	N/A ^(b)	N/A ^(b)	Repaid in full

^(a) As defined in the *Interest* section below.

^(b) N/A - Not Applicable.

^(c) As defined per the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement, as amended.

^(d) The selection of the applicable one, two, three, six or twelve month interest rate for the period is at the discretion of the Company.

^(e) The Company will pay to the Revolving Credit Facility lenders an unused commitment fee calculated at a rate ranging from 0.10% to 0.35% per annum, based on the Company's total net leverage ratio (as calculated in accordance with the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement). As of June 30, 2026 and 2025, the applicable rate on the unused commitment fee was 0.20% and 0.25%, respectively.

^(f) As a result of the amendments entered into in fiscal 2024, the 2021 Coty Revolving Credit Facility was refinanced and replaced by the 2023 Coty Revolving Credit Facility due July 11, 2028 (as described below).

^(g) Except as described below in amendments to the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement, as amended (as defined below), original terms of the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement apply to these debt facilities.

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Recent Developments

On October 15, 2025, the Company issued an aggregate principal of \$900.0 of 5.600% senior notes due 2031 (the “2031 Senior Secured Notes”) in a private offering. Coty received net proceeds of \$888.0 in connection with the offering of the 2031 Senior Secured Notes. The Company used the proceeds from the offering to redeem all of the Company’s 2026 Dollar Secured Notes and a portion of the 2026 Euro Senior Secured Notes (each as defined below).

On December 30, 2025, the Company used the proceeds from the sale of its investment in Wella to redeem all of the Company’s 2028 Euro Senior Secured Notes (as defined below).

On April 15, 2026, the Company repaid €250.0 million (approximately \$294.7) of the remaining 2026 Euro Senior Secured Notes using proceeds from the 2023 Coty Revolving Credit Facility.

On July 9, 2026, the Company received a rating downgrade. As a result, the covenant suspension related to our Senior Secured Notes is no longer applicable, and the related covenants, guarantees and collateral, as applicable, have been reinstated.

Senior Secured Notes

On April 21, 2021, the Company issued an aggregate principal amount of \$900.0 of 5.00% senior secured notes due 2026 (the “2026 Dollar Senior Secured Notes”) in a private offering. Coty received gross proceeds of \$900.0 in connection with the offering of the 2026 Dollar Senior Secured Notes. In fiscal 2024 and 2025, the Company redeemed \$250.0 and \$300.0, respectively of the 2026 Dollar Senior Secured Notes. On October 17, 2025, the Company used proceeds from the offering of the 2031 Senior Notes to redeem the remaining \$350.0 outstanding under the 2026 Dollar Senior Secured Notes.

On June 16, 2021, the Company issued an aggregate principal amount of €700.0 million of 3.875% senior secured notes due 2026 (the “2026 Euro Senior Secured Notes”) in a private offering. Coty received gross proceeds of €700.0 million in connection with the offering of the 2026 Euro Senior Secured Notes. On October 17, 2025, the Company used proceeds from the offering of the 2031 Senior Notes to redeem €450.0 million (approximately \$526.8) of the 2026 Euro Senior Secured Notes. On April 15, 2026, the Company repaid €250.0 million (approximately \$294.7) of the remaining 2026 Euro Senior Secured Notes using proceeds from the 2023 Coty Revolving Credit Facility.

On November 30, 2021, the Company issued an aggregate principal amount of \$500.0 of 4.75% senior secured notes due 2029 (“2029 Dollar Senior Secured Notes”) in a private offering. Coty received gross proceeds of \$500.0 in connection with the offering of the 2029 Dollar Senior Secured Notes.

On July 26, 2023, the Company issued an aggregate principal amount of \$750.0 of 6.625% senior secured notes due 2030 (“2030 Dollar Senior Secured Notes”) in a private offering. Coty received net proceeds of \$740.6 in connection with the offering of the 2030 Dollar Senior Secured Notes.

On September 19, 2023, the Company issued an aggregate principal amount of €500.0 million of 5.750% senior secured notes due 2028 (“2028 Euro Senior Secured Notes”) in a private offering. Coty received net proceeds of €493.8 million in connection with the offering of the 2028 Euro Senior Secured Notes. On December 30, 2025, the Company used proceeds from the sale of the Wella investment to redeem €500.0 million (approximately \$588.9) of the 2028 Euro Senior Secured Notes. The 2028 Euro Senior Secured Notes were redeemed at a price in excess of their carrying amount, resulting in a premium on redemption of €14.4 million (approximately \$16.9), which was included in Other expense, net, in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

On May 30, 2024, the Company issued an aggregate principal amount of €500.0 million of 4.50% senior secured notes due 2027 (“2027 Euro Senior Secured Notes”) in a private offering. Coty received net proceeds of €493.7 million in connection with the offering of the 2027 Euro Senior Secured Notes.

The 2026 Dollar Senior Secured Notes, 2026 Euro Senior Secured Notes, 2027 Euro Senior Secured Notes, 2028 Euro Senior Secured Notes, 2029 Dollar Senior Secured Notes, 2030 Dollar Senior Secured Notes, and 2031 Dollar Senior Secured Notes are collectively referred to as the “Senior Secured Notes”.

The Senior Secured Notes are senior secured obligations of Coty and are guaranteed on a senior secured basis by each of Coty’s wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries that guarantees Coty’s obligations under its existing senior secured credit facilities and are secured by first priority liens on the same collateral that secures Coty’s obligations under its existing senior secured credit facilities, as described above. The Senior Secured Notes and the guarantees are equal in right of payment with all of Coty’s and the guarantors’ respective existing and future senior indebtedness and are *pari passu* with all of Coty’s and the guarantors’ respective existing and future indebtedness that is secured by a first priority lien on the collateral, including the existing senior secured credit facilities, to the extent of the value of such collateral. Upon the respective Senior Secured Notes achieving investment grade ratings from two out of the three ratings agencies, the Senior Secured Notes provide for certain collateral release and covenant suspension provisions, as follows:

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- for the 2027 Euro Senior Secured Notes, and the 2030 Dollar Senior Secured Notes, the collateral security, the guarantees and certain covenants will be released;
- for the 2029 Dollar Senior Secured Notes, the collateral security relating to the co-issuers and guarantors, the guarantees and certain covenants will be released; and
- for the 2031 Dollar Senior Secured Notes, the collateral security, the guarantees and certain covenants will be released;

in each case subject to reinstatement if those ratings agencies withdraw their investment grade rating for the respective notes. As of September 2024, each of the Senior Secured Notes achieved an investment grade rating from two ratings agencies, and therefore, the applicable collateral release and covenant suspension periods were in effect from September 2024 until July 2026 for the respective Senior Secured Notes as described above. Refer to the *Recent Developments* section above for discussion of the investment grade rating.

Optional Redemption

Applicable Premium

The indentures governing the Senior Secured Notes specify the Applicable Premium (as defined in the respective indentures) to be paid upon early redemption of some or all of the Senior Secured Notes prior to, and on or after, May 15, 2026 for the 2027 Euro Senior Secured Notes, January 15, 2025 for the 2029 Dollar Senior Secured Notes, and July 15, 2026 for the 2030 Dollar Senior Secured Notes, and December 15, 2030 for the 2031 Dollar Senior Secured Notes (the “Early Redemption Dates”).

The Applicable Premium related to the respective Senior Secured Notes on any redemption date and as calculated by the Company is the greater of:

- (1) 1.0% of the then outstanding principal amount of the respective Senior Secured Notes; and
- (2) the excess, if any, of (a) the present value at such redemption date of (i) the redemption price of such respective Senior Secured Notes that would apply if such respective notes were redeemed on the respective Early Redemption Dates, (such redemption price is expressed as a percentage of the principal amount being set forth in the table appearing in the Redemption Pricing section below), plus (ii) all remaining scheduled payments of interest due on the respective Senior Secured Notes to and including the respective Early Redemption Dates, (excluding accrued but unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date), with respect to each of subclause (i) and (ii), computed using a discount rate equal to the Treasury Rate in the case of the 2029 Dollar Senior Secured Notes and 2030 Dollar Senior Secured Notes, as of such redemption date plus 50 basis points; over (b) the principal amount of the respective Senior Secured Notes.

Redemption Pricing

At any time and from time to time prior to the Early Redemption Dates, the Company may redeem some or all of the respective notes at redemption prices equal to 100% of the respective principal amounts being redeemed plus the Applicable Premium, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption dates.

At any time on or after the Early Redemption Dates, the Company may redeem some or all of the respective notes at the redemption prices (expressed in percentage of principal amount) set forth below, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption dates, if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on respective dates of each of the years indicated below:

For the period beginning	Price				
	2027 Euro Senior Secured Notes		2029 Dollar Senior Secured Notes	2030 Dollar Senior Secured Notes	2031 Dollar Senior Secured Notes
Year	May 15,	November 15,	January 15,	July 15,	January 15,
2026	102.250%	100.000%	101.188%	103.313%	100.000%
2027	100.000%	N/A	100.000%	101.656%	100.000%
2028 and thereafter	N/A	N/A	100.000%	100.000%	100.000%

2018 Coty Credit Agreement

On April 5, 2018, the Company entered into an amended and restated credit agreement (the “2018 Coty Credit Agreement”), which, as previously disclosed, was amended most recently in July 2023.

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As amended and restated through July 2023, the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement provides for the incurrence by the Company and Coty B.V., a Dutch subsidiary of the Company (the “Dutch Borrower” and, together with the Company, the “Borrowers”), of two tranches of senior secured revolving credit commitments, one in an aggregate principal amount of \$1,670.0 available in U.S. dollars and certain other currencies and the other in an aggregate principal amount of €300.0 million available in euros, maturing in July 2028 (together, the “2023 Coty Revolving Credit Facility”). The July 2023 amendment also (i) provided for a credit spread adjustment of 0.10% for all interest periods, with respect to Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”) loans, (ii) added Fitch as a relevant rating agency for purposes of the collateral release provisions and determining applicable interest rates and fees and (iii) provided that certain covenants will cease to apply during a collateral release period.

The 2018 Coty Credit Agreement, as amended, provides that with respect to the 2023 Coty Revolving Credit Facility, up to \$150.0 is available for letters of credit and up to \$150.0 is available for swing line loans. The 2018 Coty Credit Agreement, as amended, also permits, subject to certain terms and conditions, the incurrence of incremental facilities thereunder in an aggregate amount of (i) \$1,700.0 plus (ii) an unlimited amount if the First Lien Net Leverage Ratio (as defined in the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement, as amended), at the time of incurrence of such incremental facilities and after giving effect thereto on a pro forma basis, is less than or equal to 3.00 to 1.00.

The obligations of the Company under the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement, as amended, are guaranteed by the material wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company organized in the U.S., subject to certain exceptions (the “Guarantors”) and the obligations of the Company and the Guarantors under the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement, as amended, are secured by a perfected first priority lien (subject to permitted liens) on substantially all of the assets of the Company and the Guarantors, subject to certain exceptions. The Dutch Borrower does not guarantee the obligations of the Company under the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement or grant any liens on its assets to secure any obligations under the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement. The collateral security and certain covenants will be released upon the Company achieving investment grade ratings on its corporate rating from two out of the three ratings agencies, subject to certain additional conditions and subject to reversion if those ratings agencies withdraw their investment grade rating.

Senior Unsecured Notes

On April 5, 2018 the Company issued, at par, \$550.0 of 6.50% senior unsecured notes due 2026 (the “2026 Dollar Notes”), €550.0 million of 4.00% senior unsecured notes due 2023 (the “2023 Euro Notes”) and €250.0 million of 4.75% senior unsecured notes due 2026 (the “2026 Euro Notes” and, together with the 2023 Euro Notes, the “Euro Notes,” and the Euro Notes together with the 2026 Dollar Notes, the “Senior Unsecured Notes”) in a private offering.

On December 7, 2023, the Company redeemed \$150.0 of the 2026 Dollar Notes, and on May 30, 2024, the Company redeemed the remaining \$323.0 of the 2026 Dollar Notes.

On December 6, 2024, the Company redeemed the remaining €180.3 million (approximately \$190.6) of the 2026 Euro Notes.

Deferred Financing Costs

The Company wrote off unamortized deferred financing fees and discounts of \$6.4, \$1.6, and \$8.2 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The write-offs of the unamortized deferred financing fees and unamortized debt discounts are included in Other expense, net in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Additionally, the Company capitalized deferred financing fees of \$15.5, nil, and \$49.2, during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Interest

The 2018 Coty Credit Agreement facilities will bear interest at rates equal to, at the Company’s option, either:

- SOFR of the applicable qualified currency, of which the Company can elect the applicable one, two, three, six or twelve month rate, plus the applicable margin; or
- Alternate base rate (“ABR”) plus the applicable margin.

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In the case of the 2023 Coty Revolving Credit Facility, the applicable margin means the lesser of a percentage per annum to be determined in accordance with the leverage-based pricing grid and the debt rating-based grid below:

Pricing Tier	Total Net Leverage Ratio:	SOFR plus:	Alternative Base Rate Margin:
1.0	Greater than or equal to 4.75:1	2.000%	1.000%
2.0	Less than 4.75:1 but greater than or equal to 4.00:1	1.750%	0.750%
3.0	Less than 4.00:1 but greater than or equal to 2.75:1	1.500%	0.500%
4.0	Less than 2.75:1 but greater than or equal to 2.00:1	1.250%	0.250%
5.0	Less than 2.00:1 but greater than or equal to 1.50:1	1.125%	0.125%
6.0	Less than 1.50:1	1.000%	—%

Pricing Tier	Debt Ratings (S&P/Fitch/Moody's):	SOFR plus:	Alternative Base Rate Margin:
5.0	Less than BB+/Ba1	2.000%	1.000%
4.0	BB+/Ba1	1.750%	0.750%
3.0	BBB-/Baa3	1.500%	0.500%
2.0	BBB/Baa2	1.250%	0.250%
1.0	BBB+/Baa1 or higher	1.125%	0.125%

Fair Value of Debt

	June 30, 2026		June 30, 2025	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Senior Secured Notes	\$ 2,719.8	\$ 2,684.1	\$ 3,591.4	\$ 3,632.7
2018 Coty Credit Agreement	349.9	349.9	407.3	407.3

The fair value of the 2023 Coty Revolving Credit Facility is equal to its carrying value, as the Company has the ability to repay the outstanding principal at par value at any time. The Company uses the market approach to value its debt instruments. The Company obtains fair values from independent pricing services or utilizes the U.S. dollar SOFR curve to determine the fair value of these debt instruments. Based on the assumptions used to value these liabilities at fair value, these debt instruments are categorized as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

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Debt Maturities Schedule

Aggregate maturities of the Company's long-term debt, including the current portion of long-term debt and excluding capital lease obligations as of June 30, 2026, are presented below:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,		
2027	\$	569.8
2028		—
2029		849.9
2030		—
2031		1,650.0
Thereafter		—
Total	\$	<u>3,069.7</u>

Covenants

The 2018 Coty Credit Agreement contains affirmative and negative covenants. The negative covenants include, among other things, limitations on debt, liens, dispositions, investments, fundamental changes, restricted payments and affiliate transactions. With certain exceptions as described below, the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement, as amended, includes a financial covenant that requires us to maintain a Total Net Leverage Ratio (as defined below), equal to or less than the ratios shown below for each respective test period.

Quarterly Test Period Ending	Total Net Leverage Ratio ^(a)
June 30, 2026 through July 11, 2028	4.00 to 1.00

^(a) Total Net Leverage Ratio means, as of any date of determination, the ratio of: (a) (i) Total Indebtedness minus (ii) unrestricted and Cash Equivalents of the Parent Borrower and its Restricted Subsidiaries as determined in accordance with GAAP to (b) Adjusted EBITDA for the most recently ended Test Period (each of the defined terms, including Adjusted EBITDA, used within the definition of Total Net Leverage Ratio have the meanings ascribed to them within the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement, as amended). Adjusted EBITDA, as defined in the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement, as amended, includes certain add backs related to cost savings, unusual events such as COVID-19, operating expense reductions and future unrealized synergies subject to certain limits and conditions as specified in the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement, as amended.

In the four fiscal quarters following the closing of any Material Acquisition (as defined in the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement, as amended), including the fiscal quarter in which such Material Acquisition occurs, the maximum Total Net Leverage Ratio shall be the lesser of (i) 5.95 to 1.00 and (ii) 1.00 higher than the otherwise applicable maximum Total Net Leverage Ratio for such quarter (as set forth in the table above). Immediately after any such four fiscal quarter period, there shall be at least two consecutive fiscal quarters during which the Company's Total Net Leverage Ratio is no greater than the maximum Total Net Leverage Ratio that would otherwise have been required in the absence of such Material Acquisition, regardless of whether any additional Material Acquisitions are consummated during such period.

As of June 30, 2026, the Company was in compliance with all covenants contained within the 2018 Coty Credit Agreement, as amended.

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14. LEASES

The Company leases office facilities under non-cancelable operating leases with terms generally ranging between 4 and 25 years. The Company utilizes these leased office facilities for use by its employees in countries in which the Company conducts its business. Leases are negotiated with third parties and, in some instances, contain renewal, expansion and termination options. The Company also subleases certain office facilities to third parties when the Company no longer intends to utilize the space. None of the Company's leases restrict the payment of dividends or the incurrence of debt or additional lease obligations, or contain significant purchase options.

The following table provides additional information about the Company's operating leases for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024.

Lease Cost:	Year Ended June 30, 2026	Year Ended June 30, 2025	Year Ended June 30, 2024
Operating lease cost	\$ 73.8	\$ 74.4	\$ 74.5
Short-term lease cost	3.8	3.3	3.4
Variable lease cost	44.0	44.4	41.7
Sublease income	(10.1)	(13.4)	(16.7)
Net lease cost	\$ 111.5	\$ 108.7	\$ 102.9
Other information:			
Operating cash outflows from operating leases	(71.5)	(69.3)	\$ (72.0)
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations	32.4	60.9	\$ 32.6
Weighted-average remaining lease term - real estate	5.8 years	6.2 years	6.8 years
Weighted-average discount rate - real estate leases	4.32 %	4.29 %	4.52 %

Future minimum lease payments for the Company's operating leases as of June 30, 2026 are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	
2027	\$ 73.5
2028	57.9
2029	47.0
2030	30.9
2031	19.7
Thereafter	54.6
Total future lease payments	283.6
Less: imputed interest	(35.5)
Total present value of lease liabilities	\$ 248.1
Current operating lease liabilities	65.2
Long-term operating lease liabilities	182.9
Total operating lease liabilities	\$ 248.1

Table excludes obligations for leases with original terms of twelve months or less which have not been recognized as ROU assets or liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

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15. INCOME TAXES

(Loss) income before income taxes in fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024 is presented below:

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
United States	\$ (531.3)	\$ (696.0)	\$ (591.1)
Foreign	(78.9)	351.2	795.6
Total	<u>\$ (610.2)</u>	<u>\$ (344.8)</u>	<u>\$ 204.5</u>

The components of the Company's total provision (benefit) for income taxes during fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024 are presented below:

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
(Benefit) provision for income taxes:			
Current:			
Federal	\$ 13.5	\$ (7.8)	\$ 1.2
State and local	3.8	3.4	(3.5)
Foreign	117.6	97.3	107.2
Total	<u>134.9</u>	<u>92.9</u>	<u>104.9</u>
Deferred:			
Federal	5.8	(20.2)	(36.7)
State and local	(8.1)	(16.9)	(16.7)
Foreign	(152.6)	(50.4)	43.6
Total	<u>(154.9)</u>	<u>(87.5)</u>	<u>(9.8)</u>
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	<u>\$ (20.0)</u>	<u>\$ 5.4</u>	<u>\$ 95.1</u>

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The reconciliation of the U.S. Federal statutory tax rate to the Company's effective income tax rate during fiscal 2026 is presented below:

	Amount	Tax Rate
U.S. Federal statutory tax rate	\$ (128.1)	21.0 %
State and local income tax, net of federal (national) income tax effect (a)	\$ (3.4)	0.6 %
Foreign tax effects		
Brazil		
Foreign rate differential	\$ 9.1	(1.5)%
State incentive credits	\$ (17.0)	2.8 %
Other	\$ (1.1)	0.2 %
Switzerland		
Participation exemption on Wella sale	\$ (34.0)	5.6 %
Other	\$ 9.9	(1.6)%
Netherlands		
Foreign rate differential	\$ (19.3)	3.2 %
Nondeductible impairment	\$ 31.6	(5.2)%
Other	\$ 13.7	(2.2)%
Germany		
Other	\$ (11.4)	1.9 %
Other Foreign Jurisdictions	\$ 15.0	(2.5)%
Effect of changes in tax laws or rates enacted in the current period	\$ —	— %
Effect of cross-border tax laws (b)	\$ 104.3	(17.1)%
Tax credits	\$ —	— %
Changes in valuation allowances	\$ 5.7	(0.9)%
Nontaxable or nondeductible items		
Nondeductible impairment	\$ 20.0	(3.3)%
Other	\$ 8.9	(1.5)%
Changes in unrecognized tax benefits	\$ (12.5)	2.0 %
Other	\$ (11.4)	1.9 %
Total	<u>\$ (20.0)</u>	<u>3.3 %</u>

^(a) State taxes in California, Illinois, New Jersey, Florida, North Carolina, Texas, Maryland and Pennsylvania make up the majority (greater than 50%) of the tax effect in this category.

^(b) Includes the impact of any tax credits

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The reconciliation of the U.S. Federal statutory tax rate to the Company's effective income tax rate during fiscal 2025 and 2024 is presented below:

	Year Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ (344.8)	\$ 204.5
Provision for income taxes at statutory rate	\$ (72.4)	\$ 42.9
State and local taxes—net of federal benefit	(10.6)	(15.9)
Foreign tax differentials	(0.1)	20.9
Change in valuation allowances	97.8	38.9
Change in unrecognized tax benefit	34.3	(15.5)
Permanent differences—net	43.9	7.6
Non-deductible executive stock compensation	11.0	19.7
Currency Loss	8.3	(22.5)
Russia exit uncertain tax position release	(10.0)	—
Principal relocation revaluation	—	27.6
Nondeductible Interest Expense	6.8	12.1
Swiss Tax Credits-net of valuation allowance	(2.4)	(37.8)
Tax Rate Change Deferred Tax Liability Revaluation	—	24.2
Brazil tax recovery benefit	(78.5)	—
Swiss Impairment	(31.2)	—
Other	8.5	(7.1)
Provision for income taxes	\$ 5.4	\$ 95.1
Effective income tax rate	(1.6)%	46.5 %

The 3.3% effective tax rate in fiscal 2026 results from reporting losses before income taxes and a benefit for income taxes. The unfavorable impacts to the rate were primarily driven by the following items:

- a 17.1% unfavorable impact to the effective tax rate due to the effect of U.S cross border tax law items;
- a 8.5% unfavorable impact to the effective tax rate due to goodwill impairment that is not tax deductible.

These unfavorable rate drivers were partially offset by the following favorable rate drivers:

- a 2.8% favorable impact to the effective tax rate due to state incentive credits in Brazil;
- a 5.6% favorable impact due to the Company's sale of its remaining interest in Wella.

The (1.6)% effective tax rate in fiscal 2025 results from reporting losses before income taxes and a provision for income taxes. The unfavorable impacts to the rate were primarily driven by the following items:

- a 28.4% unfavorable impact to the effective tax rate due to an increase in valuation allowances recorded on interest expense carryforwards and the capital loss realized as a result of the sale of its investment in KKW Holdings during the period, compared with a 19.0% unfavorable impact in the prior period;

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- a 9.9% unfavorable impact to the effective tax rate due to changes in unrecognized tax benefits primarily related to new reserves for benefits realized as a result of a tax recovery benefit in Brazil, compared to a favorable impact of 7.6% in the prior period;
- a 12.7% unfavorable impact to the effective tax rate as a result of various permanent differences including US foreign income inclusions.

These unfavorable rate drivers were partially offset by the following favorable rate drivers:

- a 22.8% favorable impact to the effective tax rate due to benefits realized as a result of a tax recovery benefit in Brazil (a majority of which are offset by the unrecognized tax benefit impact described above);
- a 9.0% favorable impact due to a tax deductible impairment in Switzerland on its investment in subsidiaries.

Significant components of deferred income tax assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2026 and 2025 are presented below:

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Deferred income tax assets:		
Inventories	\$ 8.7	\$ 4.4
Accruals and allowances	91.0	64.1
Sales returns	16.1	16.3
Share-based compensation	5.1	4.0
Employee benefits	36.5	46.5
Net operating loss carry forwards and tax credits	442.3	376.3
Capital loss carry forwards	29.9	29.8
Interest expense limitation carry forward	210.2	173.5
Lease liability	21.0	16.1
Principal relocation lease	308.8	347.6
Property, plant and equipment	2.5	42.0
Derivative Instruments	26.6	70.5
Investment in partnerships	13.9	—
Other	77.2	63.0
Less: valuation allowances	(287.7)	(274.1)
Net deferred income tax assets	<u>1,002.1</u>	<u>980.0</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Intangible assets	675.6	753.6
Licensing rights	29.9	29.9
Right of use asset	18.5	22.8
Investment in partnerships	—	48.3
Other	24.9	31.7
Deferred income tax liabilities	<u>748.9</u>	<u>886.3</u>
Net deferred income tax (liability) asset	<u>\$ 253.2</u>	<u>\$ 93.7</u>

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The expirations of tax loss carry forwards, amounting to \$889.2 as of June 30, 2026, in each of the fiscal years ending June 30, are presented below:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	United States	Western Europe	Rest of World	Total
2027	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9.8	\$ 9.8
2028	—	—	20.1	20.1
2029	—	—	23.0	23.0
2030	—	—	42.9	42.9
2031 and thereafter	—	424.8	368.6	793.4
Total	\$ —	\$ 424.8	\$ 464.4	\$ 889.2

The total valuation allowances recorded are \$287.7 and \$274.1 as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. In fiscal 2026, the change in the valuation allowance was primarily due to an increase in valuation allowance on U.S. interest expense limitation carryforwards and certain foreign net operating losses.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of UTBs is presented below:

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
UTBs—July 1	\$ 240.8	\$ 215.3	\$ 235.5
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	1.5	1.2	1.3
Additions for tax positions of prior years	4.2	50.8	15.8
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	(11.0)	(6.0)	(19.0)
Settlements	(0.3)	(0.3)	(1.2)
Lapses in statutes of limitations	(6.6)	(33.1)	(17.8)
Foreign currency translation	1.9	12.9	0.7
UTBs—June 30	\$ 230.5	\$ 240.8	\$ 215.3

As of June 30, 2026, the Company had \$230.5 of UTBs of which \$153.6 represents the amount that, if recognized, would impact the effective income tax rate in future periods. As of June 30, 2026 and 2025, the liability associated with UTBs, including accrued interest and penalties, is \$189.9 and \$194.3, respectively, which is recorded in Income and other taxes payable and Other non-current liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The Company accrued interest of \$(0.5), \$7.1 and \$(2.4), respectively, in fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024. The Company accrued penalties of \$0.2 in fiscal 2026 and immaterial penalties in fiscal 2025, and no penalties in fiscal 2024. The total gross accrued interest and penalties recorded in the Other noncurrent liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets related to UTBs as of June 30, 2026 and 2025 is \$36.0 and \$36.6, respectively.

The Company is present in approximately 40 tax jurisdictions, and at any point in time is subject to several audits at various stages of completion. As a result, the Company evaluates tax positions and establishes liabilities for UTBs that may be challenged by local authorities and may not be fully sustained, despite a belief that the underlying tax positions are fully supportable. UTBs are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are adjusted in light of changing facts and circumstances, including progress of tax audits, developments in case law, and closing of statute of limitations. Such adjustments are reflected in the provision for income taxes as appropriate. In fiscal 2026 and 2025, the Company recognized a tax benefit of \$6.9 and \$33.4 respectively associated with the settlement of tax audits in multiple jurisdictions and the expiration of foreign and state statutes of limitation. The Company has open tax years ranging from 2009 and forward. It is possible the ongoing audits by tax authorities may result in increases or decreases to the balance of UTBs. Since it is common practice to extend audits beyond the statute of limitations, the Company is unable to predict the timing or conclusion of these audits and, accordingly, the Company is unable to estimate the amount of changes to the balance of UTBs that are reasonably possible at this time. However, the Company believes it has adequately provided for its UTBs for all open tax years in each tax jurisdiction.

A summary of income taxes paid in 2026, net of refunds received, is as follows:

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	Amount
U.S. Federal	\$ 22.5
U.S. State and Local ^(a)	4.2
Foreign	
Spain	12.2
France	9.3
Germany	5.9
Mexico	6.8
Netherlands	9.4
Singapore	5.3
United Arab Emirates	5.4
Other	20.7
Total	\$ 101.7

(a) No single state or local jurisdiction accounts for more than 5% of the total income taxes paid.

16. INTEREST EXPENSE, NET

Interest expense, net for the years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024 is presented below:

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Interest expense	\$ 184.2	\$ 227.0	\$ 251.6
Foreign exchange (gains) losses, net of derivative contracts	(10.6)	3.8	16.5
Interest income	(18.4)	(16.6)	(16.1)
Total interest expense, net	\$ 155.2	\$ 214.2	\$ 252.0

17. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Savings and Retirement Plans

The Company's Savings and Retirement Plans include a U.S. defined contribution plan for employees primarily in the U.S. and international savings plans for employees in certain other countries. In the U.S., hourly and salary based employees are eligible to participate in the plan after 90 days of service and the Company matches 100% of employee contributions up to 6.0% of employee compensation. In addition, the Company makes contributions to the plan on behalf of employees determined by their age and compensation.

During fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, the defined contribution expense for Coty Inc. for the U.S. defined contribution plan was \$13.7, \$15.4 and \$15.6, respectively, and the defined contribution expense for the international savings plans was \$11.4, \$11.6 and \$10.9, respectively.

Pension Plans

The Company sponsors contributory and noncontributory defined benefit pension plans covering certain U.S. and international employees primarily in France, Germany and Switzerland. Participants in the U.S. defined benefit pension plan no longer accrue benefits. The Company measures defined benefit plan assets and obligations as of the date of the Company's fiscal year-end. The Company's defined benefit pension plans are funded primarily through contributions from the Company after consideration of recommendations from the pension plans' independent actuaries and are funded at levels sufficient to comply with local requirements.

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Settlements and Curtailments for Pension Plans

The Company recognized curtailment losses (gains) of \$(0.3), nil, and \$0.1 during the years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Additionally, the Company recognized settlement losses (gains) of \$0.1, \$(0.5), and nil of which \$0.3, nil, and nil were related to restructuring actions during the years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively, offset by non-restructuring activity. The impact of settlement and curtailment activity on the current and prior comparative periods is included in Other expense (income), net in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Plan Amendments for Pension Plans

There were no significant Plan amendments as of June 30, 2026.

Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans (“OPEB”)

The Company provides certain post-employment health and life insurance benefits for certain employees and spouses principally in the U.S. and France if certain age and service requirements are met. Estimated benefits to be paid by the Company are expensed over the service period of each employee based on calculations performed by an independent actuary. In addition, the Company has a supplemental retirement plan and a termination benefit plan for selected salaried employees.

The aggregate reconciliation of the projected benefit obligations, plan assets, funded status and amounts recognized in the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements related to the Company’s pension plans and other post-employment benefit plans is presented below:

	Pension Plans				Other Post-Employment Benefits		Total	
	U.S.		International					
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
Change in benefit obligation								
Benefit obligation—July 1	\$ 11.3	\$ 12.5	\$ 373.0	\$ 361.0	\$ 31.0	\$ 31.7	\$ 415.3	\$ 405.2
Service cost	—	—	5.9	5.5	0.3	0.4	6.2	5.9
Interest cost	0.6	0.6	12.5	12.3	1.6	1.6	14.7	14.5
Plan participants’ contributions	—	—	1.6	1.8	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.9
Plan amendments	—	—	(0.4)	0.1	—	—	(0.4)	0.1
Benefits paid	(1.3)	(1.3)	(18.5)	(17.0)	(1.6)	(2.0)	(21.4)	(20.3)
Premiums paid	—	—	(0.7)	(0.7)	—	—	(0.7)	(0.7)
Pension curtailment	—	—	(0.3)	—	—	—	(0.3)	—
Other ^(a)	—	—	(0.5)	(14.7)	—	—	(0.5)	(14.7)
Pension settlement	—	—	(7.5)	(1.1)	—	—	(7.5)	(1.1)
Actuarial loss (gain)	—	(0.5)	(7.5)	(8.7)	(1.6)	(1.0)	(9.1)	(10.2)
Effect of exchange rates	—	—	(9.1)	34.5	—	0.2	(9.1)	34.7
Benefit obligation—June 30	<u>\$ 10.6</u>	<u>\$ 11.3</u>	<u>\$ 348.5</u>	<u>\$ 373.0</u>	<u>\$ 29.8</u>	<u>\$ 31.0</u>	<u>\$ 388.9</u>	<u>\$ 415.3</u>
Change in plan assets								
Fair value of plan assets—July 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 129.9	\$ 128.0	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2	\$ 130.1	\$ 128.2
Actual return on plan assets	—	—	14.6	5.0	—	—	14.6	5.0
Employer contributions	1.3	1.3	16.6	16.1	1.5	1.9	19.4	19.3
Plan participants’ contributions	—	—	1.6	1.8	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.9
Benefits paid	(1.3)	(1.3)	(18.5)	(17.1)	(1.6)	(2.0)	(21.4)	(20.4)
Premiums paid	—	—	(0.7)	(0.7)	—	—	(0.7)	(0.7)
Plan settlements	—	—	(7.5)	(1.2)	—	—	(7.5)	(1.2)
Other ^(a)	—	—	(0.5)	(14.7)	—	—	(0.5)	(14.7)
Effect of exchange rates	—	—	(3.1)	12.7	—	—	(3.1)	12.7
Fair value of plan assets—June 30	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>132.4</u>	<u>129.9</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>132.6</u>	<u>130.1</u>
Funded status—June 30	<u>\$ (10.6)</u>	<u>\$ (11.3)</u>	<u>\$ (216.1)</u>	<u>\$ (243.1)</u>	<u>\$ (29.6)</u>	<u>\$ (30.8)</u>	<u>\$ (256.3)</u>	<u>\$ (285.2)</u>

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^(a) In connection with the P&G Beauty business acquisition in 2016, the Company assumed certain international pension and OPEB obligations and assets (the “P&G plans”). At that time, the P&G plans had an active legal dispute that was resolved during fiscal 2023, resulting in \$16.2 of additional assets being paid to the Coty plans. The projected benefit obligation also increased \$16.2 during fiscal 2023 to reflect the liability to distribute these funds to the employees who were originally in the P&G plans. During fiscal 2026, \$0.5 of these assets were paid out. During fiscal 2025, \$14.7 of these assets were paid out.

With respect to the Company’s pension plans and other post-employment benefit plans, amounts recognized in the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, are presented below:

	Pension Plans				Other Post-Employment Benefits		Total	
	U.S.		International					
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
Noncurrent assets	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3.2	\$ 2.9	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3.2	\$ 2.9
Current liabilities	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.8)	(0.9)	(2.2)	(2.1)	(5.2)	(4.3)
Noncurrent liabilities	(9.4)	(10.0)	(217.5)	(245.1)	(27.4)	(28.7)	(254.3)	(283.8)
Funded status	(10.6)	(11.3)	(216.1)	(243.1)	(29.6)	(30.8)	(256.3)	(285.2)
AOC(L)/I	0.5	1.1	72.9	59.4	15.5	17.2	88.9	77.7
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ (10.1)</u>	<u>\$ (10.2)</u>	<u>\$ (143.2)</u>	<u>\$ (183.7)</u>	<u>\$ (14.1)</u>	<u>\$ (13.6)</u>	<u>\$ (167.4)</u>	<u>\$ (207.5)</u>

The projected benefit obligation actuarial gain of \$7.5 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026 was primarily driven by increases in discount rates since the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. The projected benefit obligation actuarial gain of \$9.2 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 was primarily driven by the adjustment in the pension increase assumption for the German plans and the updates to the withdrawal rates for the French plans since the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. The actuarial gain was partially offset by the asset loss of \$0.3 as a result of lower than expected asset performance in Germany and Switzerland.

During fiscal 2026 and fiscal 2025, the retiree medical and life insurance plan experienced a gain on the liability of \$1.6 and \$1.0, respectively, primarily driven by changes in pre-65 medical claim costs and retirees and spouses waiving medical coverage. The gain was slightly offset by a decrease in the discount rate and increases in the medical trend assumption.

The accumulated benefit obligation for the U.S. defined benefit pension plans was \$10.6 and \$11.3 as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The accumulated benefit obligation for international defined benefit pension plans was \$340.9 and \$364.3 as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Pension plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets and projected benefit obligations in excess of plan assets are presented below:

	Pension plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets				Pension plans with projected benefit obligations in excess of plan assets			
	U.S.		International		U.S.		International	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 10.6	\$ 11.3	\$ 286.5	\$ 357.6	\$ 10.6	\$ 11.3	\$ 334.0	\$ 357.6
Accumulated benefit obligation	10.6	11.3	282.5	349.9	10.6	11.3	282.5	349.9
Fair value of plan assets	—	—	70.0	112.3	—	—	115.4	112.3

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Net Periodic Benefit Cost

The components of net periodic benefit cost for pension plans and other post-employment benefit plans recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations are presented below:

	Year Ended June 30,											
	Pension Plans						Other Post-Employment Benefits			Total		
	U.S.			International								
	2026	2025	2024	2026	2025	2024	2026	2025	2024	2026	2025	2024
Service cost	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5.9	\$ 5.5	\$ 5.1	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.5	\$ 6.2	\$ 5.9	\$ 5.6
Interest cost	0.6	0.6	0.7	12.5	12.3	12.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	14.7	14.5	15.0
Expected return on plan assets	—	—	—	(5.1)	(5.2)	(4.8)	—	—	—	(5.1)	(5.2)	(4.8)
Amortization of prior service (credit) cost	—	—	—	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	—	—	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.3)
Amortization of net (gain) loss	(0.6)	0.1	(0.9)	(1.7)	(1.2)	(2.4)	(3.2)	(3.3)	(3.5)	(5.5)	(4.4)	(6.8)
Settlements (gain) loss recognized	—	—	—	0.1	(0.5)	—	—	—	—	0.1	(0.5)	—
Curtailment (gain) loss recognized	—	—	—	(0.3)	—	(0.1)	—	—	—	(0.3)	—	(0.1)
Net periodic benefit cost	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 0.7</u>	<u>\$ (0.2)</u>	<u>\$ 11.2</u>	<u>\$ 10.8</u>	<u>\$ 10.5</u>	<u>\$ (1.3)</u>	<u>\$ (1.3)</u>	<u>\$ (1.7)</u>	<u>\$ 9.9</u>	<u>\$ 10.2</u>	<u>\$ 8.6</u>

Pre-tax amounts recognized in AOC(L)/I, which have not yet been recognized as a component of net periodic benefit cost are presented below:

	Pension Plans				Other Post-Employment Benefits		Total	
	U.S.		International					
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
Net actuarial gain (loss)	\$ 0.5	\$ 1.1	\$ 72.3	\$ 59.0	\$ 15.5	\$ 17.2	\$ 88.3	\$ 77.3
Prior service credit (cost)	—	—	0.6	0.4	—	—	0.6	0.4
Total recognized in AOC(L)/I	<u>\$ 0.5</u>	<u>\$ 1.1</u>	<u>\$ 72.9</u>	<u>\$ 59.4</u>	<u>\$ 15.5</u>	<u>\$ 17.2</u>	<u>\$ 88.9</u>	<u>\$ 77.7</u>

Changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in OCI/(L) during the fiscal year are presented below:

	Pension Plans				Other Post-Employment Benefits		Total	
	U.S.		International					
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
Net actuarial gain (loss)	\$ —	\$ 0.5	\$ 17.0	\$ 8.5	\$ 1.6	\$ 1.0	\$ 18.6	\$ 10.0
Amortization or curtailment recognition of prior service (credit) cost	—	—	(0.2)	(0.1)	—	—	(0.2)	(0.1)
Recognized net actuarial (gain) loss	(0.6)	0.1	(1.6)	(1.7)	(3.2)	(3.3)	(5.4)	(4.9)
Prior service credit (cost)	—	—	0.4	(0.1)	—	—	0.4	(0.1)
Effect of exchange rates	—	—	(2.1)	5.0	(0.1)	0.3	(2.2)	5.3
Total recognized in OCI/(L)	<u>\$ (0.6)</u>	<u>\$ 0.6</u>	<u>\$ 13.5</u>	<u>\$ 11.6</u>	<u>\$ (1.7)</u>	<u>\$ (2.0)</u>	<u>\$ 11.2</u>	<u>\$ 10.2</u>

Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefit Assumptions

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine the Company's projected benefit obligation above are presented below:

	Pension Plans				Other Post-Employment Benefits	
	U.S.		International			
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
Discount rates	5.1%-5.3%	5.2%-5.4%	1.4%-4.4%	1.1%-3.9%	4.3%-5.5%	3.9%-5.6%
Future compensation growth rates	N/A	N/A	1.5%-2.7%	1.0%-2.7%	N/A	N/A

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The weighted-average assumptions used to determine the Company's net periodic benefit cost in fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024 are presented below:

	Pension Plans						Other Post-Employment Benefits		
	U.S.			International					
	2026	2025	2024	2026	2025	2024	2026	2025	2024
Discount rates	5.2%-5.4%	5.3%-5.4%	4.9%-5.3%	1.1%-3.9%	1.5%-3.9%	2.0%-4.2%	3.9%-5.6%	3.8%-5.4%	4.1%-5.1%
Future compensation growth rates	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0%-2.7%	1.0%-3.2%	1.3%-3.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expected long-term rates of return on plan assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5%-4.5%	3.5%-4.5%	3.5%-4.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A

The health care cost trend rate assumptions have a significant effect on the amounts reported.

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Health care cost trend rate assumed for next year	8.2%	8.7%	8.3%
Rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline (the ultimate trend rate)	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2035	2034	2032

Pension Plan Investment Policy

The Company's investment policies and strategies for plan assets are to achieve the greatest return consistent with the fiduciary character of the plan and to maintain a level of liquidity that is sufficient to meet the need for timely payment of benefits. The goals of the investment managers include minimizing risk and achieving growth in principal value so that the purchasing power of such value is maintained with respect to the rate of inflation.

The pension plan's return on assets is based on management's expectations of long-term average rates of return to be achieved by the underlying investment portfolios. In establishing this assumption, management considers historical and expected returns for the assets in which the plan is invested, as well as current economic and market conditions.

The asset allocation decision includes consideration of future retirements, lump-sum elections, growth in the number of participants, the Company's contributions and cash flow. These actual characteristics of the plan place certain demands upon the level, risk and required growth of trust assets. Actual asset allocation is regularly reviewed and periodically rebalanced to the strategic allocation when considered appropriate.

The target asset allocations for the Company's pension plans as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, by asset category are presented below:

	Target	% of Plan Assets at Year Ended	
		2026	2025
Equity securities	52%	52%	49%
Fixed income securities	33%	32%	34%
Cash and other investments	15%	16%	17%

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Fair Value of Plan Assets

The international pension plan assets that the Company measures at fair value on a recurring basis, based on the fair value hierarchy as described in Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, as of June 30, 2026 and 2025 are presented below:

	<u>Level 1</u>		<u>Level 2</u>		<u>Level 3</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
Equity securities	\$ 50.9	\$ 47.2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 50.9	\$ 47.2
Fixed income securities:								
Corporate securities	30.2	30.6	—	—	—	—	30.2	30.6
Other:								
Cash and cash equivalents	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
Insurance contracts and other	—	—	—	—	51.4	52.3	51.4	52.3
Total pension plan assets	<u>\$ 81.2</u>	<u>\$ 77.8</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 51.4</u>	<u>\$ 52.3</u>	<u>\$132.6</u>	<u>\$130.1</u>

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for plan assets measured at fair value:

Equity securities-The fair values reflect the closing price reported on a major market where the individual securities are traded. These investments are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy.

Corporate securities-The fair values are based on a compilation of primarily observable market information or a broker quote in a non-active market. These investments are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy.

Cash and cash equivalents-The carrying amount approximates fair value, primarily because of the short maturity of cash equivalent instruments. These investments are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy.

Insurance contracts and other- Includes contracts issued by insurance companies and other investments that are not publicly traded. These investments are generally classified as Level 3 as there are neither quoted prices nor other observable inputs for pricing. Insurance contracts are valued at cash surrender value, which approximates the contract fair value. Other Level 3 plan assets include real estate and other alternative investment funds requiring inputs that cannot be readily derived from observable market data due to the infrequency with which the underlying assets trade.

The Company sponsors a qualified defined benefit pension plan for all eligible Swiss employees. Retirement benefits are provided based on employees' years of service and earnings, or in accordance with applicable employee regulations. Consistent with typical Swiss practice, the pension plan is funded through a guaranteed insurance contract with an insurance company ("IC"). The IC is responsible for the investment strategy of the insurance premiums that the Company submits and does not hold individual assets per participating employer. Assets are invested in accordance with the IC's own strategies and risk assessments. Under the terms of the contract, the interest rate as well as the capital value is guaranteed for each participant, with the IC assuming any risk to the value of the underlying assets. The IC is a member of a security fund, whose purpose is to cover any shortfall in the event they are not able to fulfill its contractual agreements. The plan assets of the Swiss plan are included in the Level 3 valuation.

The Company also sponsors qualified defined benefit pension plans for certain eligible German employees. The Company's German pension plans are partially funded with plan assets held in a Contractual Trust Arrangement, under which Company assets have been irrevocably transferred to a registered association for the exclusive purpose of securing and funding pension obligations in Germany. The association invests primarily in publicly tradable equity and fixed income securities, using a funding strategy that is reviewed on a regular basis.

Plan assets are also held in the Company's other non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans. The other non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans provide benefits primarily based on earnings and years of service and are funded in compliance with local laws and practices. The plan assets are invested in various asset classes that are expected to produce a sufficient level of diversification and investment return over the long term at an acceptable level of risk.

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The reconciliations of Level 3 plan assets measured at fair value in fiscal 2026 and 2025 are presented below:

	<u>June 30, 2026</u>	<u>June 30, 2025</u>
Insurance contracts:		
Fair value—July 1	\$ 52.3	\$ 56.9
Return on plan assets	4.7	1.4
Purchases, sales and settlements, net	(4.8)	(12.1)
Effect of exchange rates	(0.8)	6.1
Fair value—June 30	<u>\$ 51.4</u>	<u>\$ 52.3</u>

Contributions

The Company plans to contribute approximately \$1.2 to its remaining U.S. pension plan and expects to contribute approximately \$17.5 and \$2.1 to its international pension and other post-employment benefit plans, respectively, during fiscal 2027.

Estimated Future Benefit Payments

Expected benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are presented below:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	<u>Pension Plans</u>		<u>Other Post- Employment Benefits</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>International</u>		
2027	\$ 1.2	\$ 26.0	\$ 2.1	\$ 29.3
2028	1.2	21.4	2.3	24.9
2029	1.1	22.9	2.6	26.6
2030	1.1	22.3	2.7	26.1
2031	1.0	21.9	2.8	25.7
2032 - 2036	4.3	112.6	14.0	130.9

18. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency exchange fluctuations through its global operations. The Company may reduce its exposure to fluctuations in the cash flows associated with changes in foreign exchange rates by creating offsetting positions through the use of derivative instruments and also by designating foreign currency denominated borrowings and cross-currency swaps as hedges of net investments in foreign subsidiaries. The Company expects that through hedging, any gain or loss on the derivative instruments would generally offset the expected increase or decrease in the value of the underlying forecasted transactions.

In January and April 2025, the Company entered into cross-currency swap contracts in the notional amount of \$750.0 and \$250.0, respectively, and designated these cross-currency swaps as hedges of its net investment in a certain foreign subsidiary.

As of June 30, 2026 and 2025, the notional amounts of the outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges were \$30.4 and \$17.3, respectively.

The Company also uses certain derivatives not designated as hedging instruments consisting primarily of foreign currency forward contracts to hedge intercompany transactions and foreign currency denominated external debt. Although these derivatives were not designated for hedge accounting, the overall objective of mitigating foreign currency exposure is the same for all derivative instruments. For derivatives not designated as hedging instruments, changes in fair value are recorded in the line item in the Consolidated Statements of Operations to which the derivative relates. As of June 30, 2026 and 2025, the notional amounts of these outstanding non-designated foreign currency forward contracts were \$1,021.5 and \$1,102.5, respectively.

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Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate fluctuations related to its variable rate debt instruments. The Company reduces its exposure to fluctuations in the cash flows associated with changes in the variable interest rates by entering into offsetting positions through the use of derivative instruments, such as interest rate swap contracts. The interest rate swap contracts result in recognizing a fixed interest rate for the portion of the Company's variable rate debt that was hedged. This will reduce the negative impact of increases in the variable rates over the term of the contracts. Hedge effectiveness of interest rate swap contracts is based on a long-haul hypothetical derivative methodology and includes all changes in value.

As of June 30, 2023, the Company had interest rate swap contracts designated as effective hedges in the notional amount of \$200.0, which were fully terminated in December 2023 for a cash receipt of \$2.1. These interest rate swaps had been designated and qualified as cash flow hedges and were highly effective prior to termination. As the forecasted interest expense under the original swap agreements was still probable, the related gain in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) ("AOCI/L") was amortized over the remaining life of the swaps. The Company had no outstanding interest rate swap contracts as of June 30, 2026.

In addition, the Company from time to time uses cross-currency swaps to economically lower the interest rate on our loan portfolio. In January and April 2025, the Company entered into cross-currency swap contracts designated as hedges of net investment in a certain foreign subsidiary to effectively reduce the interest rates on the 2030 and 2029 Dollar Senior Secured Notes from 6.625% and 4.75% in U.S. dollars to 2.671% and 1.248% in Swiss Franc, respectively. The cross-currency swaps will expire upon maturity of the respective debt.

Net Investment Hedge

Foreign currency gains and losses on borrowings designated as a net investment hedge, except ineffective portions, are reported in the cumulative translation adjustment ("CTA") component of AOCI/(L), along with the foreign currency translation adjustments on those investments.

In January and April 2025, the Company expanded its net investment hedge activity by entering into cross-currency swaps with a gross notional value at inception of \$750.0 and F676.9 million (Swiss Franc) and \$250.0 and F203.6 million, respectively, maturing in July 2030 and January 2029, respectively, and designated these cross-currency swaps as hedges of its net investment in a certain foreign subsidiary.

As of June 30, 2026 and 2025, the nominal exposures of foreign currency denominated borrowings designated as net investment hedges were €879.1 million and €1,593.9 million, respectively. The designated hedge amounts were considered highly effective.

The gains and losses related to these instruments are included in AOCI/(L) and will remain until the sale or substantial liquidation of the underlying net investments.

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Forward Repurchase Contracts

In June 2022, December 2022, and November 2023, the Company entered into certain forward repurchase contracts to start hedging for potential \$200.0, \$196.0, and \$294.0 share buyback programs, in 2024, 2025, and 2026, respectively. These forward repurchase contracts are accounted for at fair value, with changes in the fair value recorded in Other expense (income), net in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

In February 2024, the Company elected to physically settle the June 2022 Forward for a cash payment of \$200.0 in exchange for 27.0 million shares of its Class A Common Stock. Refer to Note 20—Equity and Convertible Preferred Stock.

In December 2024, the Company entered into an agreement to extend the maturity of the December 2022 Forward by one year to fiscal 2026. Subsequently, in January 2026, the Company entered into amendment agreements with all of the counterparties to extend both maturity dates of the December 2022 and November 2023 forward repurchase contracts by one year to January 2027. Refer to Note 20—Equity and Convertible Preferred Stock.

During the year ended June 2026, the Company paid Hedge Valuation Adjustments in connection with its forward repurchase contracts of \$53.9 in August 2025, \$13.7 in November 2025, \$10.1 in December 2025, \$50.3 in February 2026, and \$66.4 in March 2026. In addition, during the prior fiscal year, the Company paid \$191.1 in Hedge Valuation Adjustments on the forward repurchase contracts. Refer to Note 20—Equity and Convertible Preferred Stock.

Derivative and non-derivative financial instruments which are designated as hedging instruments:

Foreign currency borrowings classified as net investment hedges—The accumulated (loss) gain on foreign currency borrowings classified as net investment hedges in the foreign currency translation adjustment component of AOCI/(L) was \$(77.1) and \$(91.6) as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Cross-currency swap instruments classified as net investment hedges—The accumulated loss on derivative instruments classified as net investment hedges in the foreign currency translation adjustment component of AOCI/(L) was \$(108.3) and \$(113.2) as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Foreign exchange forward contracts classified as cash flow hedges—The accumulated (loss) gain on derivative instruments classified as cash flow hedges in AOCI/(L), net of tax, was \$(0.3) and \$(1.1) as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The estimated net loss related to these effective hedges that is expected to be reclassified from AOCI/(L) into earnings, net of tax, within the next twelve months is \$(0.3). As of June 30, 2026, all of the Company's remaining foreign currency forward contracts designated as hedges were highly effective.

The amount of gains and losses recognized in OCI and reflected in the Consolidated Balance Sheets related to the Company's derivative and non-derivative financial instruments which are designated as hedging instruments is presented below:

	Gain (Loss) Recognized in OCI			Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2026		2025		2024	
Foreign exchange forward contracts	\$	(1.3)	\$	(1.1)	\$	2.0
Interest rate swap contracts		—		—		(0.1)
Cross-currency swap contracts		4.9		(75.6)		—
Foreign currency borrowings		14.5		(106.2)		26.8

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The amount of gains and losses reclassified from AOCI/(L) to the Consolidated Statements of Operations related to the Company's derivative financial instruments which are designated as hedging instruments is presented below:

Location and Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Cash Flow Hedging Relationships	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,					
	2026		2025		2024	
	Cost of sales	Interest expense, net	Cost of sales	Interest expense, net	Cost of sales	Interest expense, net
Foreign exchange forward contracts:						
Amount of gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI into income	\$ (2.5)	\$ —	\$ 2.2	\$ —	\$ (2.6)	\$ —
Interest rate swap contracts:						
Amount of gain reclassified from AOCI into income	—	—	—	1.3	—	2.0

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:

The amount of gains and losses related to the Company's derivative financial instruments not designated as hedging instruments is presented below:

Consolidated Statements of Operations Classification of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Operations		Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
		2026	2025	2024
Foreign exchange contracts	Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ (0.5)	\$ (0.7)	\$ 0.1
Foreign exchange contracts	Interest income (expense), net	28.0	(11.1)	(30.1)
Foreign exchange and forward repurchase contracts	Other income (expense), net	(133.0)	(291.7)	(124.2)

19. REDEEMABLE NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS

As of June 30, 2026, the redeemable noncontrolling interests ("RNCI") consist of interests in a consolidated subsidiary in the Middle East ("Middle East Subsidiary"). The noncontrolling interest holder in the Company's Middle East Subsidiary had a 25% ownership share. The Company has the ability to purchase the remaining noncontrolling interest of 25% on December 31, 2028, with such transaction to close on December 31, 2029 (the "Call right"). In addition to the Call right feature, the noncontrolling interest holder has the right to sell the noncontrolling interest to the Company on December 31, 2028, with such transaction to close on December 31, 2029 (a "Put right"). The amount at which the Put right and Call right can be exercised is based on a formula prescribed by the amended shareholders' agreement as summarized in the table below, multiplied by the noncontrolling interest holder's percentage interest in the Middle East Subsidiary. Given the provision of the Put right, the entire noncontrolling interest is redeemable outside of the Company's control and is recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at the estimated redemption value. The Company adjusts the redeemable noncontrolling interest to the redemption values at the end of each reporting period with changes recognized as adjustments to additional paid-in capital ("APIC"). The Company recognized \$74.7 and \$94.2 as the redeemable noncontrolling interest balances as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

	Middle East Subsidiary
Percentage of redeemable noncontrolling interest	25%
Earliest exercise date(s)	December 2028
Formula of redemption value ^(a)	3-year average of EBIT * 6

^(a) EBIT is defined in the amended shareholders' agreement as the consolidated net earnings before interest and income tax.

20. EQUITY AND CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK

Common Stock

As of June 30, 2026, the Company's Common Stock consisted of Class A Common Stock with a par value of \$0.01 per share. The holders of Class A Common Stock are entitled to one vote per share. As of June 30, 2026, total authorized shares of Class A Common Stock were 1,250.0 million and total outstanding shares of Class A Common Stock were 880.5 million.

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In the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026, 2025, and 2024, the Company issued 7.8, 4.4, and 9.8 million shares of its Class A Common Stock, respectively, and received \$0.0, \$0.0, and \$13.5 in cash, in connection with the exercise of employee stock options and settlement of RSUs.

On September 29, 2023 and October 2, 2023, the Company issued a total of 33.0 million shares of Class A common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, at a public offering price of \$10.80 (or €10.28) per share in a global offering (the “Offering”). The Company also announced the admission to listing and trading of its Common Stock on the professional segment of the Euronext Paris. The Company received \$348.4 from the Offering, net of \$10.0 of underwriting fees. Additionally, the Company incurred \$6.0 in other professional fees. The underwriting fees and other professional fees incurred in connection with the Offering were incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance and thus were presented as a reduction of Equity in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The Company’s Majority Stockholder

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024, JAB Beauty B.V. (“JAB”), the Company’s largest stock holder, acquired 0.0, 0.0 and 3.0 million shares, respectively, of Class A Common Stock in the open market.

As of June 30, 2026, JAB may be deemed to beneficially own approximately 54% of Coty’s Class A Common Stock. This is inclusive of all voting interests of Mr. Peter Harf, the Company’s former Chairman, and HFS Holdings S.à r.l. (“HFS”), which is beneficially owned by Mr. Harf, including its shares of Series B Preferred Stock (the “Series B Preferred Stock”) on an if converted basis.

The Company’s then-CEO, Sue Nabi, was granted a one-time sign-on award of restricted stock units on June 30, 2021. On October 29, 2021 and September 18, 2023, JAB completed the transfer of 10.0 million and 5.0 million shares of Common Stock, respectively, to Ms. Nabi pursuant to an equity transfer agreement. See Note 21—Share-Based Compensation Plans for additional information.

Preferred Stock

As of June 30, 2026, total authorized shares of preferred stock are 20.0 million.

Series A Preferred Stock

As of June 30, 2026, there were 1.0 million shares of Series A Preferred Stock, par value of \$0.01 per share, authorized, issued, and outstanding. Series A Preferred Stock are not entitled to receive any dividends and have no voting rights except as required by law.

On March 27, 2017, a Series A Preferred Stock subscription agreement was entered into with Lambertus J.H. Becht (“Mr. Becht”), the Company’s former Chairman of the Board. Under the terms provided in the subscription agreement, the Series A Preferred Stock immediately vested on the grant date and the holder was entitled to exchange the vested shares after the fifth anniversary of the date of issuance. This exchange right expired on March 27, 2024. The Company has the right to redeem the Series A Preferred Stock (1.0 million shares) at a redemption price of \$0.01 per share. The Company plans to redeem these shares of Series A Preferred Stock in accordance with their terms.

An (income) expense of \$0.0, \$0.0, and \$(0.8), was recorded during fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and has been included in Selling, general and administrative expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. As of June 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company classified nil of Series A Preferred Stock as a liability, recorded in Other noncurrent liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Convertible Series B Preferred Stock

In 2020, the Company completed the issuance and sale to KKR Rainbow Aggregator L.P. (“KKR Aggregator”) of 1.0 million shares of Convertible Series B Preferred Stock, par value \$0.01 per share, for an aggregate purchase price of \$1,000 per share. On August 27, 2021, KKR Aggregator and its affiliated investment funds sold 146,057 shares of Series B Preferred Stock, to HFS Holdings S.à r.l, that is beneficially owned by Peter Harf, a former director of the Company.

As a result of various conversions and exchanges of KKR Aggregator’s shares of the Series B Preferred Stock, as of December 31, 2021, Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. L.P. and its affiliates (“KKR”) has fully redeemed/exchanged all of their Series B Preferred Stock.

Cumulative preferred dividends accrue daily on the Series B Preferred Stock at a rate of 9.0% per year. During the twelve months ended June 30, 2026, 2025, and 2024, the Board of Directors declared dividends on the Series B Preferred Stock of \$13.2, \$13.2, and \$13.2 and paid accrued dividends of \$13.2, \$13.2, and \$13.2, respectively. As of June 30, 2026 and 2025, the Series B Preferred Stock had outstanding accrued dividends of \$3.3.

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Dividends - Common Stock

On April 29, 2020, the Board of Directors suspended the payment of dividends on Common Stock. No dividends on Common Stock were declared for the year ended June 30, 2026.

The change in dividends accrued recorded to APIC in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2026 and 2025 was nil, which represents dividends no longer expected to vest as a result of forfeitures of outstanding restricted stock units (“RSUs”). In addition, the Company made payments of \$0.0, \$0.1, and \$0.3 of which nil, nil, and \$0.1 related to employee taxes, for the previously accrued dividends on RSUs that vested during the twelve months ended June 30, 2026, 2025, and 2024, respectively.

Total accrued dividends on unvested RSUs and phantom units included in Other current liabilities are \$0.7 and \$0.7 as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Treasury Stock - Share Repurchase Program

Since February 2014, the Board has authorized the Company to repurchase its Class A Common Stock under approved repurchase programs. On February 3, 2016, the Board authorized the Company to repurchase up to \$500.0 of its Class A Common Stock, and on November 13, 2023, the Board increased the Company’s share repurchase authorization by an additional \$600.0 (the “Share Repurchase Program”). Repurchases may be made from time to time at the Company’s discretion, based on ongoing assessments of the capital needs of the business, the market price of its Class A Common Stock, and general market conditions. As of June 30, 2026, the Company has \$796.8 remaining under the Share Repurchase Program.

In June 2022, December 2022 and November 2023, the Company entered into forward repurchase contracts (the “Forward” and together the “Forwards”) with three large financial institutions (“Counterparties”) to start hedging for potential \$200.0, \$196.0, and \$294.0 share buyback programs in 2024, 2025 and 2026, respectively. In connection with the June 2022, December 2022, and November 2023 Forward transactions, the Company incurred certain execution fees of \$2.0, \$2.0, and \$2.9, respectively, which were recognized as a premium to the forward price recorded at inception and amortized ratably over the contract periods.

In February 2024, the Company elected to physically settle the June 2022 Forward for a cash payment of \$200.0 in exchange for 27.0 million shares of its Class A Common Stock. The fair value of the shares repurchased was approximately \$350.6, which was recorded as an increase to Treasury stock in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and Consolidated Statements of Equity.

In December 2024, the Company entered into an agreement to extend the maturity date of the December 2022 forward repurchase contracts by one year to fiscal 2026. Subsequently, in January 2026, the Company entered into amendment agreements with all of the counterparties to extend both maturity dates of the December 2022 and November 2023 forward repurchase contracts by one year to January 2027.

As part of the Forward agreements, the Company will pay interest on the outstanding underlying notional amount of the Forwards held by the Counterparties during the contract periods. The interest rates are variable, based on the United States secured overnight funding rate (“SOFR”) plus a spread. The weighted average interest rate plus applicable spread for the December 2022 and November 2023 Forward transactions were 6.9% and 6.8%, respectively, as of June 30, 2026.

As part of the December 2022 Forward transaction, the Counterparties purchased approximately 22.5 million shares of the Company’s Class A Common Stock. In addition, as part of the November 2023 Forward transaction, the Counterparties purchased 25.0 million shares of the Company’s Class A Common Stock. These Forward agreements require the Company to: (i) repurchase the shares on or before December 15, 2025 and December 31, 2025, respectively, at a price based on the weighted average of the daily volume weighted average price (“VWAP”) during the initial acquisition period (“Initial Price”); or (ii) at the Company’s option, pay or receive the difference between the Final Price, defined as the weighted average of the daily VWAP during the unwind period as defined in the agreement, and Initial Price of the Forwards.

In addition, the Forwards include a provision for a potential true-up in cash upon specified changes in the price of the Company’s Class A Common Stock relative to the Initial Price (“Hedge Valuation Adjustment”). Such Hedge Valuation adjustment shall not result in a termination date or any adjustment of the number of Coty’s Class A Common Stock shares purchased by the Counterparties at inception.

In October 2024, the price of Coty’s Class A shares declined below the threshold specified in the Hedge Valuation Adjustment for the November 2023 Forward, which resulted in a cash payment of \$61.8 to the Counterparties. In November 2024, the Company entered into agreements with the Counterparties for a temporary contractual amendment to the Hedge Valuation Adjustment, which was effective from October 2024 through February 2025, resulting in a refund of \$61.8 from the Counterparties. The amendment did not apply to the December 2022 Forward.

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During the years ended June 2026, the Company paid Hedge Valuation Adjustments in connection with its forward repurchase contracts of \$53.9 in August 2025, \$13.7 in November 2025, \$10.1 in December 2025, \$50.3 in February 2026, and \$66.4 in March 2026. In addition, during the prior fiscal year, the Company paid \$191.1 in Hedge Valuation Adjustments on the forward repurchase contracts. This resulted in a downward adjustment to the initial price at acquisition for these Forwards.

In the event the Company declares and pays any cash dividends on its Class A Common Stock, the Forward Counterparties will be entitled to such dividend payments and payable at termination of the Forwards.

Since the Forwards permit a net cash settlement alternative in addition to the physical settlement, the Company accounted for the Forwards initially and subsequently at their fair value, with changes in the fair value recorded in Other expense, net in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. See Note 18 - Derivative Instruments for additional information.

The fair values of the Company's Forwards were \$(0.4) and \$(77.5) as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The Forwards are valued principally based on the change in the quoted market price of the Company's common stock price between the inception date and the end of the period. We classify these instruments as Level 2.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income

	(Losses) Gains on Cash Flow Hedges	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments		Pension and Other Post- Employment Benefit Plans	Total
		(Losses) Gains on Net Investment Hedge	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments		
Beginning balance at July 1, 2024	\$ 2.1	\$ (23.0)	\$ (823.0)	\$ 48.8	\$ (795.1)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(0.8)	(181.8)	240.3	10.2	67.9
Net amounts reclassified from AOCI/(L) ^(a)	(2.4)	—	—	(3.8)	(6.2)
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	(3.2)	(181.8)	240.3	6.4	61.7
Ending balance at June 30, 2025	\$ (1.1)	\$ (204.8)	\$ (582.7)	\$ 55.2	\$ (733.4)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(0.9)	19.4	(17.8)	14.9	15.6
Net amounts reclassified from AOCI/(L) ^(a)	1.7	—	—	(4.2)	(2.5)
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	0.8	19.4	(17.8)	10.7	13.1
Ending balance at June 30, 2026	\$ (0.3)	\$ (185.4)	\$ (600.5)	\$ 65.9	\$ (720.3)

^(a) Amortization of actuarial gains of \$5.5 and \$5.0, net of taxes of \$1.3 and \$1.2, were reclassified out of AOCI/(L) and included in the computation of net period pension costs for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively (see Note 17—Employee Benefit Plans).

21. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION PLANS

The Company has various share-based compensation programs (“the Compensation Plans”) under which awards, including non-qualified stock options, qualified stock options, Series A Preferred Stock, RSUs, PRSUs, restricted stock and other share-based awards, may be granted or shares of Class A Common Stock may be purchased. As of June 30, 2026, 114.5 million shares of the Company's Class A Common Stock were authorized to be granted pursuant to these Plans. As of June 30, 2026, approximately 37.8 million shares of Class A Common Stock were reserved and available to be granted pursuant to these Plans. The Company may satisfy the obligation of its stock-based compensation awards with new shares.

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Total share-based compensation is shown in the table below:

	2026	2025	2024
Equity plan expense ^(a)	\$ 46.1	\$ 49.9	\$ 88.5
Liability plan expense	0.2	0.1	0.3
Total share-based compensation expense ^(b)	<u>\$ 46.3</u>	<u>\$ 50.0</u>	<u>\$ 88.8</u>
Income tax benefits recognized in earnings related to share-based compensation	\$ 2.7	\$ 2.1	\$ 3.0
(Deficiencies) Excess tax benefits related to share-based compensation	\$ 2.0	\$ (0.4)	\$ 1.1

^(a) Equity plan share-based compensation expense of \$46.1, \$49.9, and \$88.5 was recorded to additional paid in capital and presented in the Consolidated Statement of Equity for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026, 2025, and 2024, respectively.

^(b) Expenses relating to share-based awards granted to non-Coty employees (Wella) are recorded within Other expense (income), net, within the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

The share-based compensation expense for fiscal 2026, 2025, and 2024 was \$46.3, \$50.0, and \$88.8, respectively.

As of June 30, 2026, the total unrecognized share-based compensation expense related to unvested qualified stock options, PRSUs, and restricted stock units and other share awards is \$3.2, \$0.7 and \$39.8, respectively. The unrecognized share-based compensation expense related to unvested stock options, PRSUs, and restricted stock units and other share awards is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.50, 1.07 and 1.98 years, respectively.

Qualified and Non-Qualified Stock Options

Qualified Stock Options

During fiscal 2026, 2025, and 2024, the Company granted 6.0 million, 0.0, and 0.0 qualified stock option awards, as described in the Long-term Equity Program for CEO section below. The Company uses the Monte Carlo model to value the outstanding qualified stock options. The fair value of the Company's outstanding qualified stock options was estimated with the following assumptions:

	2026
Expected term (in years)	3.6
Expected volatility	60.00 %
Risk-free interest rate	4.10 %
Expected dividend yield	— %

Expected life, in years - The expected life represented the period of time (years) that options granted were expected to be outstanding, which the Company calculated using a formula based on the vesting term and the contractual life of the respective option.

Expected volatility - The expected volatility is derived using historical stock price information for the Company's common stock.

Risk-free interest rate - The Company based the risk-free interest rate on the implied yield available on a U.S. Treasury note with a term equal to the expected term of the underlying options.

Expected dividend yield - The Company calculated the dividend yield on shares using the expected annualized dividend rate and the stock price as of the valuation date.

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The Company's outstanding qualified stock options as of June 30, 2026 and activity during the fiscal year then ended are presented below:

	Shares (in millions)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at July 1, 2025	0.0	—		
Granted	6.0	\$ 2.22		
Outstanding at June 30, 2026	6.0	\$ 2.22		
Vested and expected to vest at June 30, 2026	5.8	\$ 2.22	2.5	\$ —
Exercisable at June 30, 2026	—		—	\$ —

The 6.0 million qualified stock options vest as described in the Long-term Equity Program for CEO section below.

The share-based compensation expense recognized on the qualified stock options was \$0.4, \$0.0 and \$0.0 during fiscal 2026, 2025, and 2024, respectively.

Non-Qualified Stock Options

During fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, the Company did not grant any non-qualified stock option awards. The options issued prior to 2024 are accounted for using equity accounting whereby the share-based compensation expense is estimated and fixed at the grant date based on the estimated value of the options using the Black-Scholes valuation model.

Non-qualified stock options generally become exercisable five years from the date of the grant or on a graded vesting schedule where 60% of each award granted vests after three years, 20% of each award granted vests after four years and 20% of each award granted vests after five years. All grants expire ten years from the date of the grant.

The Company's outstanding non-qualified stock options as of June 30, 2026 and activity during the fiscal year then ended are presented below:

	Shares (in millions)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at July 1, 2025	3.4	\$ 13.89		
Forfeited	(0.6)	\$ 17.68		
Outstanding at June 30, 2026	2.8	\$ 13.08		
Vested and expected to vest at June 30, 2026	2.8	\$ 13.08	2.18	\$ —
Exercisable at June 30, 2026	2.8	\$ 13.08	2.18	\$ —

Of the 2.8 million stock options outstanding at June 30, 2026, 1.1 million vested on the fifth anniversary of the grant date and 1.7 million vested on the graded vesting schedule.

As of June 30, 2026, the grant prices of the outstanding non-qualified options ranged from \$11.08 to \$18.55, and the grant prices for exercisable options ranged from \$11.08 to \$18.55.

The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised during fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024 was \$0.0, \$0.0 and \$1.2.

The share-based compensation expense recognized on the non-qualified stock options was \$0.0, \$0.1 and \$0.3 during fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Series A Preferred Stock

In addition to the Executive Ownership Programs discussed above, the Series A Preferred Stock are accounted for as a liability as of June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024 and the Company recognized (income) expense of \$0.0, \$0.0 and \$(0.8) in fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Pursuant to the Series A Preferred Stock subscription agreement dated March 27, 2017, the vested Series A Preferred Stock expired on March 31, 2024. As such, the fair value of the outstanding Series A Preferred Stock was zero and no valuation was performed. See Note 20—Equity and Convertible Preferred Stock for additional information.

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The Company has 1.0 million shares outstanding of Series A Preferred Stock as of June 30, 2026 and 2025.

Long-term Equity Program for CEO

Pursuant to the term of the amended employment agreement on May 4, 2023, the Company granted Ms. Nabi a one-time award of 10,416,667 RSUs and a total of 10,416,665 PRSUs in five equal tranches over the next five years. Ms. Nabi ceased to serve as the Company's CEO effective December 31, 2025, and pursuant to the terms of the separation agreement on December 20, 2025, these two awards were treated in accordance with the terms discussed below.

Ms. Nabi's 10,416,667 RSUs were originally scheduled to vest and settle in shares of the Company's Class A Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share over five years on the following vesting schedule: (i) 15% on September 1, 2024, (ii) 15% on September 1, 2025, (iii) 20% on September 1, 2026, (iv) 20% on September 1, 2027; and (v) 30% on September 1, 2028, in each case subject to Ms. Nabi's continued employment through the applicable vesting date. As of the date of the separation agreement, the first two tranches had vested. Pursuant to the terms of the amended employment agreement, Ms. Nabi vested in the third tranche on January 2, 2026. The remaining two tranches of the RSU awards and all PRSU awards were forfeited. The previously recognized compensation expense was reversed for forfeited awards as of December 31, 2025.

Pursuant to the terms of the employment agreement dated December 20, 2025, the Company granted its new Executive Chairman of the Board and interim CEO, Markus Strobel, a one-time award of 1,351,352 RSUs and 6,000,000 stock options of Coty Inc's Class A Common Stock on March 16, 2026. These two awards will vest over the next 2.75 years in accordance with the terms discussed below.

Mr. Strobel's 1,351,352 RSUs will vest and settle in shares of the Company's Class A Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share over 2.75 years on the following vesting schedule: (i) 33% on March 31, 2027, (ii) 33% on March 31, 2028, and (iii) 34% on December 31, 2028, in each case subject to Mr. Strobel's continued employment through the applicable vesting date. The Company will recognize approximately \$2.9 of share-based compensation expense, on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the fair value on the grant date, net of forfeitures.

The stock options are subject to both a service condition and a market condition. The options vest on December 29, 2028 (the "Vesting Date"), contingent upon Mr. Strobel's continued service through such date. Vesting is further conditioned on the achievement of specified share price targets as of the Vesting Date, with 100% of the award vesting if the Company's share price equals or exceeds \$9.00 per share, and 50% of the award vesting if the share price equals or exceeds \$5.56 per share. The Company will recognize approximately \$3.6 of share-based compensation expense, on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the fair value on the grant date, net of forfeitures.

Restricted Stock Units

During fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, 11.8 million, 3.6 million and 4.1 million RSUs were granted under the Omnibus Equity and Long-Term Incentive Plan ("Omnibus LTIP") and 0.2 million, 0.3 million and 0.3 million RSUs were granted under the 2007 Stock Plan for Directors, respectively.

The Company's outstanding RSUs as of June 30, 2026 and activity during the fiscal year then ended are presented below:

	Shares (in millions)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested at July 1, 2025	19.1	\$ 9.72
Granted	12.0	\$ 3.14
Vested	(9.4)	\$ 9.17
Forfeited	(6.8)	10.37
Nonvested at June 30, 2026	14.9	\$ 4.44

The share-based compensation expense recorded in connection with the RSUs and other share awards was \$45.6, \$56.4 and \$78.5 during fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively, of which \$16.4, \$20.5, and \$36.5 related to Ms. Nabi's award, as described above.

The total intrinsic value of RSUs vested and settled during fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024 is \$36.3, \$50.8 and \$166.7, respectively.

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Performance Restricted Stock Units

During fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, 0.0 million, 4.1 million, and 4.0 million PRSUs were granted under the Omnibus LTIP, respectively.

The Company's outstanding PRSUs as of June 30, 2026 and activity during the fiscal year then ended are presented below:

	Shares (in millions)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested at July 1, 2025	9.0	\$ 9.20
Vested	(1.1)	\$ 6.62
Forfeited	(4.8)	\$ 10.03
Nonvested at June 30, 2026	3.1	\$ 8.79

The share-based compensation expense recorded in connection with the PRSUs was \$0.3, \$(3.5), and \$10.7 during fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively, of which \$(1.7), \$(3.7), and \$5.4 related to Ms. Nabi's award, as described above.

The total intrinsic value of PRSUs vested during fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024 was \$4.7, \$0.0, and nil.

Restricted Stock

During fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, 0.0 million, 0.0 million, and 0.3 million, restricted stock awards were granted under the Omnibus LTIP, respectively.

The share-based compensation expense recorded in connection with the restricted stock was \$0.0, \$0.0, \$3.1 during fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The Company has no non-vested restricted stock as of June 30, 2026.

The total intrinsic value of restricted stock vested and settled during fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024 was \$0.0, \$0.0 and \$5.0, respectively.

Phantom Units

On July 21, 2015, the Board granted Mr. Becht, an award of 300,000 phantom units. Each phantom unit has an economic value equivalent to one share of the Company's Class A Common Stock settleable in cash or shares at the election of Mr. Becht. The award to Mr. Becht was made outside of the Company's Omnibus LTIP. On July 24, 2015, Mr. Becht elected to receive payment of the phantom units in the form of shares of Class A Common Stock and the phantom units were valued at \$8.0. The phantom units vested on the fifth anniversary of the grant date and remain outstanding as of June 30, 2026.

22. NET (LOSS) INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO COTY INC. PER COMMON SHARE

Net (loss) income attributable to Coty Inc. common stockholders per common share ("basic EPS") is computed by dividing net (loss) income attributable to Coty Inc. less any dividends on Series B Preferred Stock by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Net (loss) income attributable to Coty Inc. common stockholders per common share assuming dilution ("diluted EPS") is computed by adjusting the numerator used in basic EPS to add back the dividends applicable to the Series B Preferred Stock, if dilutive, and using the basic EPS weighted-average number of common shares and the effect of potentially dilutive securities outstanding during the period as the denominator. Potentially dilutive securities consist of qualified and non-qualified stock options, Series A Preferred Stock, RSUs, unvested restricted stock awards and potential shares resulting from the conversion of the Series B Preferred Stock as of June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024.

Net (loss) income attributable to Coty Inc. is adjusted through the application of the two-class method of income per share to reflect a portion of the periodic adjustment of the redemption value in excess of fair value of the redeemable noncontrolling interests. There is no excess of redemption value over fair value of the redeemable noncontrolling interests in fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024. In addition, there are no participating securities requiring the application of the two-class method of income per share.

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Reconciliation between the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted EPS computations is presented below:

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Amounts attributable to Coty Inc.:			
Net (loss) income	\$ (604.8)	\$ (367.9)	\$ 89.4
Convertible Series B Preferred Stock dividends	(13.2)	(13.2)	(13.2)
Net (loss) income attributable to common stockholders	(618.0)	(381.1)	76.2
Net (loss) income attributable to common stockholders	<u>\$ (618.0)</u>	<u>\$ (381.1)</u>	<u>\$ 76.2</u>
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:			
Weighted-average common shares outstanding—Basic	877.4	870.9	874.4
Effect of dilutive stock options and Series A Preferred Stock ^(a)	—	—	0.1
Effect of restricted stock, PRSUs and RSUs ^(b)	—	—	8.9
Effect of Convertible Series B Preferred Stock ^(c)	—	—	—
Effect of Forward Repurchase Contracts ^(d)	—	—	—
Weighted-average common shares and common share equivalents outstanding—Diluted	<u>877.4</u>	<u>870.9</u>	<u>883.4</u>
Earnings (losses) per common share			
(Losses) earnings per common share - basic	\$ (0.70)	\$ (0.44)	\$ 0.09
(Losses) earnings per common share - diluted ^(e)	\$ (0.70)	\$ (0.44)	\$ 0.09

^(a) As of June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024, outstanding stock options and Series A Preferred Stock with purchase or conversion rights to purchase 3.2 million, 3.5 million, and 2.8 million weighted average anti-dilutive shares of Common Stock, respectively, were excluded from the computation of diluted EPS.

^(b) As of June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024, there were 15.4 million, 11.6 million, and 1.0 million weighted average anti-dilutive RSUs, respectively, excluded from the computation of diluted EPS.

^(c) As of June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024, no dilutive shares of Convertible Series B Preferred Stock, respectively, were included in the computation of diluted EPS as their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

^(d) For the twelve months ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024, potential shares for the Forward Repurchase Contracts were excluded from the computation of diluted EPS as their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

^(e) Diluted EPS is adjusted by the effect of dilutive securities, including awards under the Company's equity compensation plans, the convertible Series B Preferred Stock, and the Forward Repurchase Contracts. When calculating any potential dilutive effect of stock options, Series A Preferred Stock, restricted stock, PRSUs and RSUs, the Company uses the treasury method and the if-converted method for the Convertible Series B Preferred Stock and the Forward Repurchase Contracts. The treasury method typically does not adjust the net (loss) income attributable to Coty Inc., while the if-converted method requires an adjustment to reverse the impact of the preferred stock dividends of \$13.2, \$13.2, and \$13.2, respectively, and to reverse the impact of fair market value losses/(gains) for contracts with the option to settle in shares or cash of \$115.8, \$248.1, and \$73.4, respectively, if dilutive, for the twelve months ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024 on net (loss) income applicable to common stockholders during the period.

23. LEGAL AND OTHER CONTINGENCIES

Legal Matters

The Company is involved, from time to time, in various litigation, administrative and other legal proceedings, including regulatory actions, incidental or related to its business, including consumer class or collective actions, personal injury (mostly involving allegations related to alleged asbestos in the Company's talc-based cosmetic products as described below), intellectual property, competition, compliance and advertising claims litigation and disputes, among others (collectively, "Legal Proceedings"). While the Company cannot predict any final outcomes relating thereto, management believes that the outcome of current Legal Proceedings will not have a material effect upon its business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or the trading price of the Company's securities, except for litigation related to cosmetic talcum powder discussed below. However, management's assessment of the Company's current Legal Proceedings is ongoing, and could change in light of the discovery of additional facts with respect to Legal Proceedings not presently known to the Company,

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further legal analysis, or determinations by judges, arbitrators, juries or other finders of fact or deciders of law which are not in accord with management's evaluation of the probable liability or outcome of such Legal Proceedings. From time to time, the Company is in discussions with regulators, including discussions initiated by the Company, about actual or potential violations of law in order to remediate or mitigate associated legal or compliance risks and liabilities or penalties. As the outcomes of such proceedings are unpredictable, the Company can give no assurance that the results of any such proceedings will not materially affect its reputation, business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or the trading price of its securities.

Cosmetic Talcum Powder Matters. The Company has been named as a defendant in numerous civil actions alleging that certain cosmetic talcum powder products sold by the Company were contaminated with asbestos leading to claims of bodily injury. Most of these actions involve a number of co-defendants and, to date, many such actions have been resolved by dismissal, settlement or other resolution acceptable to the Company. While the Company and its legal counsel intend to continue to defend these cases vigorously as well as exploring various means of resolving claims before trial, there can be no assurances regarding the ultimate resolution of these matters, individually or collectively, or that such resolutions will not be material in nature.

In each of the years prior to fiscal 2026, the value of settlements, both individually and in the aggregate, has not been material; however, due to the rising number of filed and pending cases against the Company, as well as the evolving litigation landscape, inclusive of significant judgments and settlements by third party companies, settlement values and other costs associated with these cases have increased substantially and are expected to increase in the future. In addition, the Company has experienced higher recent settlement demands and volumes driven in part by the maturation of cases that have been previously filed and are now reaching the trial stage as well as the general nature of litigation in this area which sometimes involves expedited trial dates and substantial settlements or judgments involving third parties.

The Company believes that a limited portion of its costs incurred in defending and resolving certain of these claims will be covered by insurance policies issued by several insurance carriers, subject to deductibles, exclusions, retentions, carrier insolvencies and policy limits and in some cases there may be indemnity obligations of third parties.

The Company has accrued for such litigation when the likelihood of loss is probable and a reasonable estimate of such loss can be made. For the years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, the aggregated expense was \$53.2 and \$22.6, respectively. These amounts include the settlements paid as well as accruals related to probable and estimable claims, net of insurance recoveries, during the period, but do not include the legal fees or related litigation costs incurred to defend the Company. The amounts incurred in fiscal 2026 and 2025 may not be indicative of amounts that may be incurred in the future, which may fluctuate from period to period, and the Company cannot predict the magnitude, timing or pace of any change in such amounts.

Amounts accrued for such legal contingencies often result from a complex set of judgments about future events and uncertainties that rely on estimates and assumptions including timing of related payments. The ability to make such estimates can be affected by various factors such as whether the damages are substantiated, status of discovery, including experts, stage of proceedings, the court where the claim is filed, whether significant facts are in dispute, and the number of parties in the claim. The range of reasonably possible losses in excess of accrued liabilities currently cannot be reasonably estimated.

Certain Other Litigation. On March 23, 2026 and May 14, 2026, two putative stockholder class action complaints captioned *Srinivasan v. Coty Inc., et al.*, Case No. 1:26-cv-02343-RA (S.D.N.Y.) and *Chen v. Coty Inc.*, Case No. 1:26-cv-04034-RA (S.D.N.Y.), were filed against the Company and certain current and former officers of the Company in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. On June 10, 2026, the actions were consolidated under the caption *In re Coty Inc. Securities Litigation*, Case No. 1:26-cv-02343-RA-VF. The plaintiffs allege that certain of the defendants' statements in May 2025 and November 2025 regarding the Company's fiscal year 2026 earnings guidance were materially false and/or misleading. The plaintiffs assert claims under the federal securities laws and seeks, among other things, monetary damages. A consolidated amended complaint is due to be filed on or before August 31, 2026.

On April 3, 2026 and April 14, 2026, respectively, two stockholder derivative lawsuits were filed in the Supreme Court of the State of New York (County of New York), captioned *Fernicola v. Nabi, et al.*, Index No. 154383/2026, and *Mody v. Ballini, et al.*, Index No. 652215/2026, against certain current and former Coty officers and board members. The complaints assert causes of action of breach of fiduciary duty, gross mismanagement, unjust enrichment, and waste of corporate assets, based on substantially the same allegations as the putative securities class actions. On behalf of the Company, the complaint seeks unspecified monetary damages, governance reforms, and fees and costs.

On April 9, 2026, a derivative lawsuit was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, captioned *Moar v. Nabi, et al.*, Case No. 12:36-cv-02931-RA (S.D.N.Y.), against certain current and former Coty officers and board

COTY INC. & SUBSIDIARIES
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(\$ in millions, except per share data)

members. The complaint asserts claims of violations of Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act, breach of fiduciary duty, unjust enrichment, abuse of control, gross mismanagement, waste of corporate assets, and contribution, based on allegedly false and/or misleading statements made in August and November 2025 and in its September 2025 Proxy Statement regarding the Company's earnings guidance and risk oversight. On behalf of the Company, the complaint seeks unspecified monetary damages, governance reforms, and fees and costs.

At this time, the Company cannot reasonably estimate a range of loss, if any, not covered by available insurance, that may result given the current status of these lawsuits.

Brazilian Tax Assessments

The Company's Brazilian subsidiaries receive tax assessments from local, state and federal tax authorities in Brazil from time to time. Current open tax assessments as of June 30, 2026 are:

Assessment received	Type of assessment	Type of Tax	Tax period impacted	Estimated amount, including interest and penalties as of June 30, 2026
Aug-20	State sales tax credits, which the Treasury Office of the State of Goiás considers as improperly registered	ICMS	2017-2019	R\$870.9 million (approximately \$168.3)
Oct-20		IPI	2016-2017	R\$514.5 million (approximately \$99.5)
Nov-22	Federal excise taxes, which the Treasury Office of the Brazil's Internal Revenue Service considers as improperly calculated	IPI	2018-2019	R\$519.2 million (approximately \$100.4) ^(a)
Mar-24		IPI	2020	R\$40.4 million (approximately \$7.8)
Nov-20	State sales taxes, which the Treasury Office of the State of Minas Gerais considers as improperly calculated	ICMS	2016-2019	R\$264.9 million (approximately \$51.2)
Jun-21	State sales tax, which the Treasury Office of the State of Goiás considers as improperly calculated ^(a)	ICMS	2016-2020	R\$0.0 million (approximately \$0.0) ^(b)

^(a) During the first quarter of the current fiscal year, the tax assessment was revised as the case progressed through the Brazilian judicial system. As part of this reassessment, previously applied penalties were excluded in accordance with applicable tax regulations. As a result, the total liability was reduced compared to the prior assessment in the previous fiscal year.

^(b) During the first quarter of the current fiscal year, the administrative case was decided in Coty's favor and prevailed against the tax authorities' appeal.

For the Goiás State tax ICMS assessment received in August 2020, the Company has in parallel a judicial case about an additional claim for fees over the tax incentive ("the Protege Fee") wherein the Company asserts such fee was not enforceable against Coty due to its prior contractual agreement with the Goiás State. In the second quarter of fiscal 2024, the Company filed appeals to be remitted to the third instance Brazilian Superior Court of Justice and, in the last quarter of fiscal 2024, a judge of the Superior Court of Justice ruled against the Company. The Company filed an interlocutory appeal for the full bench of judges on the Superior Court of Justice to review the case, and the court rendered a verdict granting the Company's request to remand the case to the state court of Goiás in the first quarter of the fiscal year. The case is expected to be heard in the first half of fiscal 2027. The Company has been required to provide surety bonds of R\$209.7 million (approximately \$40.5) and cash deposits of R\$244.2 million (approximately \$47.2) as of June 30, 2026, to guarantee payment if the case is resolved against Coty. The cash deposits are included in the Other Noncurrent Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

In relation to the judicial case for the Goiás State tax ICMS assessment received in August 2020, this case has moved into the judicial court in October 2024, relating to a tax assessment demanding payment of the underlying ICMS taxes due to non-payment of the Protege Fee. The case is running in parallel of the Protege Fee case above. In the third quarter of fiscal 2025, the Goiás State filed a tax enforcement against the Company to collect the ICMS taxes. In response to the enforcement, the Company has obtained a stay pending the Protege Fee case. The Company has been required to provide surety bonds of R\$541.9 million (approximately \$104.8) as of June 30, 2026, to guarantee payment if the case is resolved against Coty.

The Minas Gerais State tax ICMS assessment received in November 2020 is currently at the judicial process. The Company has filed an annulment action and is currently awaiting judgment. The Company has been required to provide surety

COTY INC. & SUBSIDIARIES
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(\$ in millions, except per share data)

bonds of R\$366.3 million (approximately \$70.8) as of June 30, 2026, to guarantee payment if the case is resolved against the Company.

The Treasury Office of the Brazil's Internal Revenue Service IPI assessment received in November 2022 is currently at the judicial process as of the third quarter of the current fiscal year. The Company has filed an annulment action and is currently awaiting judgment.

All other cases are currently in the administrative process.

The Company expects that cases may move from the administrative to the judicial process in case Coty does not receive a favorable decision at the administrative level, although the exact timing is uncertain. For cases in the judicial process, the Company will be required to make a judicial deposit or enter into a surety bond for the disputed tax assessment, interest and penalties. The judicial process in Brazil is likely to take a number of years to conclude. The Company is seeking favorable judicial and administrative decisions on the tax enforcement actions filed by the tax authorities for these assessments. The Company believes it has meritorious defenses and it has not recognized a loss for these assessments as the Company does not believe a loss is probable.

Other Commitments

At June 30, 2026, the aggregate future minimum purchase obligations, which include commitments to purchase inventory and other services agreements and royalty payments for license agreements, were as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Purchase Obligations	Royalty Payments	Total
2027	\$ 687.4	\$ 213.3	\$ 900.7
2028	97.6	158.6	\$ 256.2
2029	55.1	139.2	\$ 194.3
2030	22.4	132.3	\$ 154.7
2031	21.5	94.6	\$ 116.1
Thereafter	—	131.0	\$ 131.0
Total	\$ 884.0	\$ 869.0	\$ 1,753.0

24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Performance Guarantee

In connection with the sales of certain businesses, the Company has assigned its rights and obligations under a real estate lease to JAB Partners LLP. The remaining term of this lease is approximately five years. While the Company is no longer the primary obligor under this lease, the lessor has not completely released the Company from its obligation, and holds it secondarily liable in the event that the assignee defaults on the lease. The maximum potential future payments that the Company could be required to make, if the assignee was to default as of June 30, 2026, would be approximately \$2.6. The Company has assessed the probability of default by the assignee and has determined it to be remote.

Wella

On December 22, 2021, the Company entered into an agreement with ("KKR Bidco") related to post-closing adjustments to the purchase consideration of the Wella Business. In relation to this contingent consideration agreement, the Company recognized gains of \$3.4, \$10.1, and \$19.7, during fiscal 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively, reported in Other expense, net.

The Company had an agreement with Wella to provide management, consulting and financial services to Wella and its direct and indirect divisions, subsidiaries, parent entities and controlled affiliates. Fees earned and reflected in Other expense, net in fiscal years 2026, 2025 and 2024 were \$0.7, \$1.2, and \$1.2, respectively.

On December 18, 2025, the Company completed the sale of its remaining 25.8% equity interest in Wella to an entity affiliated with KKR. As a result of this transaction, the Company no longer holds any equity interest in Wella. The Company no longer considers Wella as a related party.

The Company and Wella continue to have in place manufacturing arrangements to facilitate the Wella Business transition in the U.S. and Brazil. TSA fees and other fees earned were \$0.0 and \$5.2, respectively for the year ended June 30, 2026, \$0.2 and \$5.0, respectively, for the year ended June 30, 2025, and \$2.2 and \$10.0, respectively, for the year ended June 30, 2024. Fees are principally invoiced on a cost plus basis and were included in Selling, general and administrative expenses and Cost of sales, respectively, in the Company's Statement of Operations.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(\$ in millions, except per share data)

Secondment Agreement

On October 1, 2025, the Company entered into a secondment arrangement with an entity affiliated with JAB to obtain executive management services. Under the terms of the arrangement, the secondee provides services to the Company for a minimum period of one year, in exchange for a fixed fee payable to the affiliated entity. For the year ended June 30, 2026, \$1.0 was recorded in Selling, general and administrative expense in the Consolidated Statement of Operations, with a corresponding \$0.3 recorded in Other current liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

25. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On July 7, 2026, the Company entered into a License Termination and Transition Agreement (the “Termination Agreement”) to transition the Gucci Beauty license back to Kering. Pursuant to the terms of the Termination Agreement, Coty will continue to operate the Gucci Beauty brand through at least June 30, 2027, ending the license approximately one year prior to its originally scheduled expiration. Under the terms of the Termination Agreement, the Company will receive aggregate consideration of approximately \$400.0. The Company received \$250.0 in cash upon signing the Termination Agreement, and will receive an additional \$150.0, subject to a potential holdback of up to \$30.0 in certain specified circumstances, on the earlier of the anticipated termination date and September 30, 2027. Coty has also agreed to sell to Kering an amount of Gucci Beauty inventory sufficient to support the transition. The payments for inventory are payable upon being invoiced throughout the period leading up to the termination date.

COTY INC. & SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE II - VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS
Years Ended June 30, 2026, 2025, and 2024
(\$ in millions, except per share data)

Valuation and Qualifying Accounts ^(a)

Description	Three Years Ended June 30,			
	Balance at Beginning of Period	Charged to Costs and Expenses	Deductions	Balance at End of Period
Allowance for doubtful accounts and other customer deductions:				
2026	\$ 29.0	13.0	(9.4) ^(a)	\$ 32.6
2025	24.3	12.3	(7.6) ^(a)	29.0
2024	23.2	8.9	(7.8) ^(a)	24.3
Allowance for customer returns:				
2026	\$ 52.6	139.9	(140.7)	\$ 51.8
2025	63.8	132.2	(143.4)	52.6
2024	82.8	112.6	(131.6)	63.8
Deferred tax valuation allowances:				
2026	\$ 274.1	16.4	(2.8)	\$ 287.7
2025	151.4	128.9	(6.2)	274.1
2024	60.7	100.9	(10.2)	151.4

^(a) Includes amounts written-off, net of recoveries and cash discounts.

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